DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Authorised Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 11,30,000
Head Office:—
Devkaran Nanjee Buildings
Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Branches at Thakurdwar and Sandhurst Bridge.
All kinds of Banking Business Transacted.
Wm. D. TENBROECK,
General Manager.

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 43 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

FOR
REXINE, LEATHERS, ALUMINIUM SHEETS & SECTIONS, SOFA SPRINGS & MOTOR BODY-FITTINGS of reliable quality
GO TO
P. SHAH & CO.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Also At
Karachi & Secunderabad.

Shape Of Hitler's Offensive To Come

NAZIS OUT TO SPEED UP ACTIVITY ON LAND, SEA, AND AIR

CLAIM U-BOAT SUCCESS AGAINST ALLIED CONVOYS: STAGE AMBUSH ON WESTERN FRONT

ON LAND

RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITY MARKS NEW STAGE

PARIS, Feb. 19.

A communique states: "East of Nied, one of our detachments fell into an ambush during the night and sustained losses. There was firing on both sides from the casemates on the Rhine.

About twenty French troops are believed to have been killed in the ambush.

The ambush is described as the most serious reconnaissance incident since the war.

The incident occurred early this morning when troops were operating behind the German lines. Intent on collection of information, the patrol were suddenly raked by a burst of automatic fire.

Nearly twenty fell at the first onslaught, before they could begin to fight back.

INCREASED GERMAN ACTIVITY

With the onset of milder weather, there has been noticeable increase in German reconnaissance activity. The Germans yesterday morning raided a French outpost in east of Moselle, after a thorough artillery preparation, but were driven back. At dawn yesterday, French and German patrols stumbled into contact and exchanged shots without definite result.—Reuter.

ON SEA

GERMAN HIGH COMMAND JUBILANT OVER IT

BERLIN, Feb. 19.

To-day's German High Command Communique claims that four enemy convoys were successfully attacked by U-Boats.

The Communique states that steamers and tankers were sunk in three of the convoys and that a destroyer belonging to protective force of the fourth convoy was sunk.

LONDON:—No news is yet available in official quarters in London regarding U-Boat attacks on Convoys.

GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED

LONDON, Feb 18.

The German steamer "Morea" (3,000 tons) with a cargo of manganese ore was captured by a

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

IN AIR

GERMAN AIRCRAFT OVER DENMARK AND PARIS

PARIS, Feb. 19.

A German aircraft made four flights over North-eastern France.—Reuter.

DANISH BATTERIES OPEN FIRE

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19.

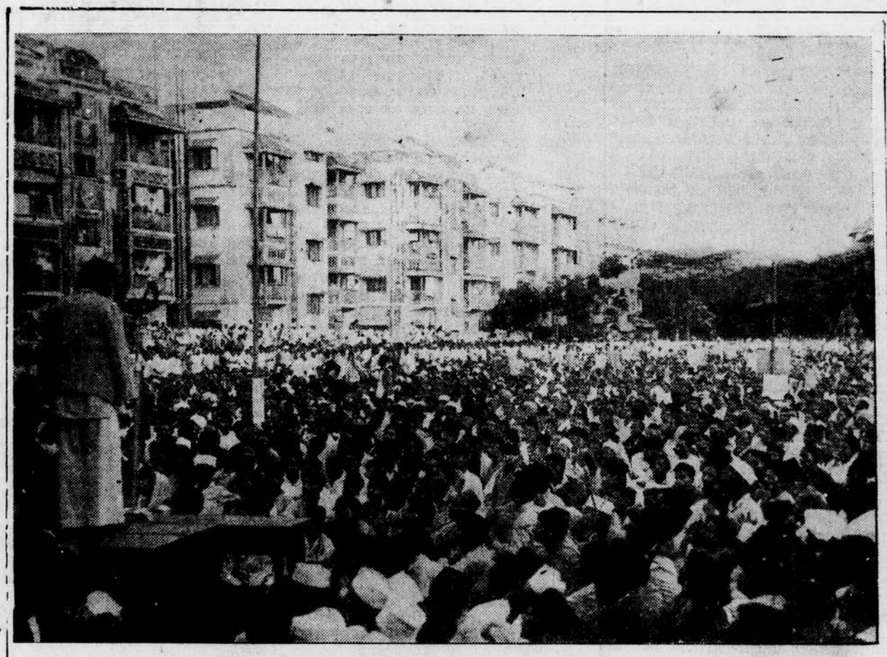
A plane bearing German nationality marks flew over the Danish territory of Southsleswig. The Danish batteries opened fire, but the machine was not hit.—Reuter.

Adjournment Motion In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Messrs. Hossain Imam and P. N. Sapru Members of the Council of State, have tabled a joint adjournment motion to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of replies to questions relating to Indian audit, accounts and combined services examination, asked in the Council of State on Friday last.

The motion would come up before the House on Thursday.—United Press.



Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, labour leader, addressing the huge meeting of workers held on Kamgar Maidan on Sunday to demand war-allowance.

ANOTHER BIG FIND IN TOMB OF KINGS

CAIRO, Feb. 19.

Professor Montet of Strasbourg University, who in last March found a 2,800 year old tomb of King Shishak, has now discovered on the same site intact the tomb of King Psusennes of the Twenty First dynasty, who is believed to have been the father-in-law of King Solomon.—Valuable gold objects were found in the tomb.—Reuter.

ALLAHBUX NOT OUT OF IT!

Bait To Hindu Party For Support To New Sind Ministry

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

The "United Press" learns that Khan Bahadur Allabux is prepared to accept the condition of the Hindu Independent Party that the Government should retain Manzilgah in their possesion until a satisfactory settlement between the two communities is reached, if the Hindu Independent Party accords him support in forming an alternative Ministry.—United Press.

MIR GROUP NOT IN LEAGUE

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

Mir Bandeh Ali Khan Talpur, leader of the Mir-Baluch Group in the Sind Assembly, informs the United Press that the Mir Group has not joined the Muslim League so far, as reported.—United Press.

GANDHISM PURE AND SIMPLE

No Truck With Violence At Any Cost

Gandhi Seva Sangh Members Not To Accept Offices In Institutions Where One Has To Resort To It Even Out Of Necessity

MALIKANDA, February 20.

"If we want to attain not individual non-violence, but non-violence on a mass scale, we need the association of persons believing in non-violence," said Mr. Kishorelal Mashruvalla, President of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, in his presidential address to the sixth session of the Sangh Conference at Malikanda.

SEVA SANGH AND POLITICS

He added: "If necessary, the Seva Sangh members must resign from Congress Committees and offices and serve the Congress. They should do constructive work and should strive to compose differences and settle disputes by non-violent means. This should be the mission and while carrying it on, we must spread the idea of non-violence".

WAR AND NON-VIOLENCE

"The Gandhi Seva Sangh is a non-political organisation, yet it is not aloof from politics. Its inner objective is for organising the State on the foundation of non-violence and for creating a non-violent civilisation. When the Seva Sangh was started, the All-India Spinners' Association, the Village Industries' Association and the Talim Sangh were not there. You can call all these as different branches of non-violent civilisation and now they have come to stay. So it is argued that the Sangh is unnecessary. But the political work of the Sangh still remains to be done. So long as the Congress did not accept offices there was no occasion for choosing between violence and non-violence. But the present war had put to test our faith in non-violence.

Congress leaders and some Congress Ministers have expressed that if Britain grants Purna Swaraj to India, we shall help Britain with men and money in the war against Germany. Neither the Gandhi Seva Sangh members nor Congress M.L.A.s protested against this, but thought that without brute force we could neither rule nor main-

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)

BIG CROWDS RUSH FOR

Mahatma Darshan

Two Persons Injured In Demonstrations At Railway Station

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR MALIKANDA

(From "A.P." and "United Press")

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

An immense crowd had collected at Sealdah station to see Mahatma Gandhi off to Malikanda. In order to avoid the rush, Gandhiji was taken through a private passage to the platform and he slipped into a third class compartment of the Dacca Mail.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had arrived at the station much earlier.

Two people were injured in a brief encounter on the platform. A certain number of people in the crowd began to shout contrary slogans. This aroused the ire of the surrounding crowd and they quelled the shouting of these slogans.

A second incident occurred when a group returning from the Station met another group which was shouting counter slogans. There was a clash between the two and two persons were injured.

CALCUTTA GOES MAHATMA MAD

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

With an inspector of police perched on the bonnet of his car, and a roaring crowd swarming around it, Mahatma Gandhi was extricated from a most tumultuous welcome at Howrah station this afternoon after 25 minutes delay.

The news of his expected arrival from Santiniketan being public property, a great crowd awaited him on the station platform, while every balcony, lamp-post and piece

(Continued on page 4, Col. 6)

Belligerents: Neutrals And Lawyers

No War On Northern Countries

Berlin Fears They May Join Allies!

COPENHAGEN.—According to reports from Berlin, political circles there believe that Mr. Churchill hoped that Germany would utilise the "Altmark" incident as a pretext for declaring war on the Northern Countries.

They declare:—"Mr. Churchill will be bitterly disappointed. Such an action by Germany, it is pointed out, would fling the Northern Countries into the arms of the Allies."—Reuter.

NEUTRALS' DUTY

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Neutral correspondents are putting a number of points arising from the "Altmark" case to the British authorities, the kernel or which lies, in whether or not the British Government seeks to establish a precedent which might affect other neutral powers.

In answer to these points, a British spokesman quoted Reuter reports from the United States

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

GERMANY WARNS NORWAY AND SWEDEN

ANY HELP TO FINLAND WILL MEAN BREACH OF NEUTRALITY

PARIS, Feb. 19.

According to authoritative information received in Paris tonight Germany has officially informed Norway and Sweden that she would regard any direct aid given by those countries to Finland as a breach of neutrality.

This, it is considered, has been the reason why Sweden rejected the Finnish appeal for military assistance against Russia.

The German attitude is held to prove that any country aiding its neighbour attacked by Russia must reckon on having to deal with Germany as well as the Soviet.

The press, however, opines that Germany will hardly dare to implement her threat as it is against her interests to create another war front. Newspapers generally stress the view that the solution of the problem of saving Finland lies with the Scandinavian States.—Reuter.

SWEDEN WILL NOT OBLIGE FINLAND WITH MILITARY AID TO AVOID BEING DRAWN INTO WAR

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19.

King Gustave has issued a statement endorsing Government's refusal to give military aid to Finland.

King Gustave expresses the greatest admiration for "Our Finnish brothers' fight" and points out that Sweden has tried to help them in many ways.

From the first, it was made clear that Finland could not expect military assistance. "With sorrow in my heart, I have decided after reviewing the problem that we must adhere to this attitude."

Otherwise, Sweden would run the greatest risk of being drawn into the war not only with Russia but with the great powers, in which case, it might become impossible for Sweden to give Finland even the help which she was now receiving.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NAZIS DRIVEN BACK

PARIS, Feb. 19.

Evening 'Communique' states that to the west of Saar a German detachment tried to approach one of our posts and was driven back with losses. There was resumed firing from casemates on the banks of the Rhine.—Reuter.

NO BR. VOLUNTEERS FOR FINLAND

LONDON, Feb. 19.

No volunteers have yet left England for Finland, a Finnish spokesman stated in London tonight. But two ambulance units are on their way.—Reuter.

BOMB EXPLOSION MARS MOHURRUM PROCESSION

Military Patrol Sukkur: 100 Persons Arrested: Curfew Order Promulgated

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

One Muslim was killed and seventeen persons injured when a bomb exploded near the Mohurrum procession to-day in Sukkur which was the scene of communal riots in November last, according to a despatch of the District Magistrate of Sukkur.

Many arrests have been made so far, and further investigations are being made.—United Press.

MILITARY PATROL CITY

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

The military and the police are patrolling the city (Sukkur). Everything is quiet. A hundred persons have been arrested.

It appears that when the Mohurrum procession was passing through Ninjo Chowk, near the banks of the Indus, a bomb was hurled at the procession, causing panic among the processionists, a few of whom jumped into the river.

It is believed that all casualities were due to the explosion of the bomb. Section 144 was immediately applied and also a curfew order promulgated.

It is understood that Premier Allah Baksh or Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Minister for Law and Order, are proceeding to Sukkur by 'plane early to-morrow morning.—A. P.

NO TAZIA IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, Feb. 19.

As a sequel to the cane charge by the police on a "Mehndi" procession on Friday last, the Muslims of Amritsar did not celebrate the Mohurrum to-day. No Tazia processions were taken out. This was in accordance with the instructions issued by the Anjuman Islamia and the City Muslim League.

Business was transacted as usual in Hindu localities and nothing untoward is reported.—A. P.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Mohurrum passed off peacefully with the usual immersion of "Tazias" at the Karbala in north Calcutta.—United Press.

INCIDENT IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

For the first time within living memory, Allahabad witnessed to-day a strange incident in

(Continued on page 4, column 3.)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Doctor M.B.B.S., aged 40 to marry fair high class Brahmin lady of 25, Hindi Diploma Holder. Apply Box No. 12823, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—An efficient Secretary, must be a respectable and well-connected citizen with sound education and amiable manners, vast and varied organization experience a recommendation. Salary up to Rs. 200- p.m. with prospects. Apply Box No. 12841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

Wanted Energetic hands efficient in business canvassing. Competency fetches liberal salary, commission and stock. Favourable terms offered. Prospectus with the Bluehills Tea Company, Mettupalaiyam, Nilgris. (12819)

Lady Companion—A cultured and an educated lady is required by a respectable home in Delhi. Light work. Widow, without encumberances preferred. Apply stating minimum salary to Box No. 12815, "Bombay Chronicle."

The Metropolitan Industrial Bank, Lucknow—Wanted Agents on pay and commission for an attractive Banking scheme. (10229)

Wanted a B. A. B. T. or at least S. T. C. with second language Persian as Assistant teacher in a High School in the Indian State. Service pensionable. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. to 70 by biennial increment of Rs. 5 p.m. Future prospects according to vacancies in higher grades. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1960, "Bombay Chronicle".

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

To Let furnished bungalows at Fritchley Hill and Bhangar Wadi, Lonavla. Apply Receiver, High Court, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (1979)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Between Reserve and Grindlay Bank, Mint Road, Modern offices, upper five floors, each 5,600 sq.ft. Rent Rs. 650/-, Ground floor for Banks. For Rent apply on premises. Phone 20955. (12837)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents. Monthly Remuneration 100/- rising to 225/-. Bonus 300/- No investment. Samples Free Nationals (Woollen & Silk Mills) Limited, Ludhiana. (12744)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1940, at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.)

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th February, 1940.
(1127)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the CENTRAL BANK BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of MARCH 1940 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business.—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December 1939.
2. To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
3. To elect three Directors in place of those who retire by rotation under Article 94 of the Articles of Association read with Regulation 78 of Table "A" of the Indian Companies Act and who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To do such other work as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 14th February, 1940.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1940 to SATURDAY, 9th MARCH, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Manager.

N. B.—Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 31st December, 1939, will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses on and after the 11th day of MARCH, 1940.

Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

1183.

SUPPLY OF BOTTLES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of new and/or second hand, clear glass quart bottles, pints and flasks to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, and its dependent Warehouses for one year commencing from 1st April, 1940.

2. About 4200 gross quarts and 4000 gross pints and flasks are required during the year.

3. With the empty quarts, pints and flasks, corks (Straight or tapering) of superior quality or crown lever caps as the case may be, should be supplied free of cost. Inferior corks will not be accepted. The corks should have "G.C.D. Nasik Road" mark branded thereon. Samples of bottles, etc. and corks or crown lever caps should be sent along with the tender quotations.

4. Details regarding the capacity and shape of bottles and corks or crown lever caps and the conditions of supply, may be obtained from the Office of the Commissioner of Excise Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per set.

5. Tenders should be submitted to reach the Commissioner of Excise, not later than 12 noon (S.T.) on 11th March, 1940.

COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE,
Bombay.
1190.

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale in Excellent condition all Philips 5 valves radioplayer—Rs. 175, 6 valves with gramophone and Cabinet—Rs. 250. 5 valves All-India Receiver (recently purchased) Rs. 105 net. Apply Box 12814, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

M. & S. M. Railway Co., Ltd:

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

AS ANNOUNCED at the time of presentation of the Railway Budget in the Central Assembly on the 16th February, on and from 1st March, 1940, supplementary charges over and above the existing charges will be levied as shown below:—

(i) One anna per rupee of fare on all passenger traffic except for full single journey fares of Re. 1|- and less and children's half fares of As. 8|- and less. Return journey fares will be exempted provided the single fare is Re. 1|- or less. Fares for children's tickets, single and return, will be calculated on the basis of full fares plus the increases.

(ii) As. 2|- in the rupee on the total freight on each consignment of Coaching traffic other than passenger fares. Coaching traffic includes luggage, parcels, horses, carriages, dogs, motor cars etc., carried by passenger train.

(iii) As. 2|- in the rupee on the total freight charges, including terminal and other authorised railway charges on each consignment of Goods traffic, except the following:
(1) Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel
(2) Food grains as defined under "Grains and Pulses" in Goods Tariff No. 23 issued by the Indian Railway Conference Association. Grains and Pulses N.O.C. are NOT exempt from the supplementary charge.
(3) Fodder which includes bhoosa, kirbi, chari, grass and hay. Fodder does not include Bran or Husks of Grain, Pulses, Common seeds and seeds N.O.C.
(4) Manures.

(iv) The existing surcharge of 12 1|2 per cent on total freight charges subject to a maximum of Re. 1|- per ton, now levied in respect of Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel conveyed at what is known as the Bengal Coal Scale over the North East Line of the M. & S. M. Railway, will be cancelled. On and from 1st March 1940 the freight charges on such Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel will be enhanced by 15 per cent without a maximum limit.

(v) Military Traffic, both Coaching and Goods, to which the Military Traffic Rules and Rates apply, vide Rule 4 of the Military Tariff (1939) issued by the Indian Railway Conference Association, will be exempt from the supplementary charges. Such Military traffic as is carried at concession rates scheduled in Appendix B of the Military Tariff will, however, be subject to the supplementary charges referred to herein.

2. For the purpose of calculating the increased charges referred to above, fractions of a rupee of under Annas 8|- will be dropped while fractions of a rupee of As. 6|- and above will be reckoned as a rupee except that a minimum increase in charge of As. 1|- will be made in the case of each consignment of goods, parcels and luggage on which the total freight to be charged is As. 8|- or less. On passenger fares between Rs. 1|1|0 and Rs. 1|7|0 the supplementary charge to be levied will be As. 1|-.

3. The increased charges will apply to:

Conveyance charges
Terminal charges
Short distance charges
Ferry charges
Pontage charges
Transhipment charges
Siding and Shunting charges

but they will not apply to:
Pilgrim and Terminal taxes
Wharfage charges
Demurrage charges
Insurance charges
Out Agency charges
Collection and Delivery charges
Storage charges.

4. If any further information is required, kindly apply to the nearest Station Master or to the undersigned.

T. STEPHENSON
Chief Commercial Manager.

Park Town, Madras.
17th February, 1940.
1191

Suit No. 780 of 1937

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

RATANDEO TALKIE DISTRIBUTORS
Versus
NANUBHAI BHIMBHAI VAKIL alias DESAI.

TO BE SOLD by the Registrar, High Court, O.S. in his Sale Room on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1940, at 12 O'clock in the noon in the abovementioned suit the right, title and interest of the defendant and his equity of redemption in the negative and positive copies of the Talkie films set forth below, viz:—

(i) BIRBAL-KI-BETI
(ii) BOMB SHELL.
(iii) NAND-KA-LALA in two versions—Hindi & Maratti.
(iv) NANAND BHOJAI.
(v) RASH-KE-LAILA.
(vi) GULSHAME ALAM
(vii) CHIRAGE-HUSN.
(viii) SEVA SADAN.
(ix) BUL-BULE-PUNJAB.

ALL the films are subject to encumbrances.

FOR full particulars apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. MUKHERJEE & BISWAS, Attorneys for the plaintiff firm.

Dated the 8th day of December, 1939.

(Sd.) A. L. COLLET,
Registrar, High Court, O.S.
(Sd.) MUKHERJEE & BISWAS,
Plaintiff firm's Attorneys.
4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
(1875)

THE TRAVANCORE FORWARD BANK LTD.

(Incorporated 1929.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office at Kottayam, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, 1940, at 2 P.M. to transact the following business.

1. To receive and consider the Balance sheet, Auditor's report and report of the Directors.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 21-2-1940 to 2-3-1940 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
M. C. MATHEW,
Managing Director

Kottayam, 14-2-1940.
1189.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY) at 11-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Household furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Godrej safe, Chesterfield sets, (1) Baby Austin Motor Car, etc.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Impts.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd February 1940 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 5188; Case No. 320, Matunga Road, King Circle.

Building Street No. 50, Case No. 26, Hospital Avenue Road.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CONSENT DECREES.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Wadhwan Camp Mills, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1940, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms the undermentioned Decrees amounting in aggregate to Rs. 25,216|-, passed by the Bombay High Court:—

(A) Rs. 1,095-1-0 and interest under Decree dated 2nd October, 1936 passed in Suit No. 1549 of 1936 filed by Ranchhoddas Dhanji against Waiji Bhanji and ors. and assigned by the said Ranchhoddas Dhanji to the Wadhwan Camp Mills, Ltd.

(B) Rs. 6,718 and interest under Decree dated 12-1-1938 passed in Suit No. 1847 of 1937 filed by the Wadhwan Camp Mills Ltd. against Ranchhoddas Dhanji and another.

(C) The Balance of Rs. 17,403 under Decree dated 30-3-1938 in Suit No. 380 of 1938 filed by Wadhwan Camp Mills Ltd. against Ranchhoddas Dhanji.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

FASCINATING FOURTH WEEK!
HINDUSTAN CINETONE'S
MASTERFUL DRAMA
"MUD"
OR
APNI NAGARIA
Starring
Mrs. SHOBHANA SAMARTH
With NAZIR, JAYANT, K. SINGH
Director GUNJAL
AT
PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
Mat. at 1 P.M. on Sat. Sun. & Holidays.

KUMKUM
The Ideal Woman
was a mere dancer in the slums!
But her Story makes every Woman feel Proud!
COMING SHORTLY
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
KUMKUM
THE DANCER
SAGAR'S TRIBUTE
To the Glory of Woman
Starring:
SADHONA BOSE

CHA CHA Gives you Hearty Laughs in MINERVA'S "A-1" Laugh Hit "THE WILL" (VASIYAT) IN 5TH WEEK AT NEW WEST END
Daily at 4-15, 7, 10 p.m.

CEYLON'S ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN

Insurance Companies Being Discriminated Against

The Indian Life Assurance Offices' Association of Ceylon have vigorously protested against the proposal of the Commerce Minister of Ceylon to put on the Statute Book an insurance legislation which openly discriminates against the Indian Life Assurance Companies operating in the Island. The Association at its meeting held on the 8th instant unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the proposed legislation and drew the attention of the Commerce Minister to the following:—

(1) that the proposals governing the conduct of exemption of deposits are discriminatory in nature against the Indian companies for the reason that while the foreign companies (British and Empire companies) get exemption from deposits provided they are considered companies of proved integrity in their countries of origin, or make deposits to the Board of Trade and submit returns to that body. Indian companies are required to make deposits as a condition precedent to registration, despite the fact that the Indian companies under the Insurance Act IV of 1938 are required (a) to make deposits to the Government of India, (b) submit report and returns to the Superintendent of Insurance, and (c) hold 55 per cent. of their investments in gilt edged securities;

WHY NEW DEPOSITS IN CEYLON?

(2) that if making of deposits to the Board of Trade entitle the foreign companies to exemption from deposits in Ceylon, there is no reason why the Indian companies which make deposits of two lakhs of rupees with the Government of India should not be exempted from deposits in Ceylon;

(3) that while the regulations of the Board of Trade are purely permissive in nature, the deposits to that body being intended with a view to preventing the springing up of speculative concerns, the Indian Insurance Act IV of 1938 goes a step further by giving statutory protection to the policy holders by regulating and controlling Insurance companies in India under a specially constituted department with a fully qualified actuary as its superintendent.

The Association has appealed to the Minister that any principle laying down exemptions from deposits should be equitable and based on convincing and sound reasons only.

PART INDIAN CHAMBERS SHOULD PLAY

Mr. G. L. Mehta's Plea

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, was entertained at a tea party by Mr. M. L. Shan at the premises of the Chamber on the eve of his retirement from Presidentship. Mr. Shah referred to the fact that Mr. Mehta had been able to win the goodwill, confidence and affection of all communities alike in this city which was not a matter of small gratification in these days of sectarian sympathies.

In the course of his reply thanking Mr. Shah for his kind remarks Mr. Mehta pleaded for a re-orientation of the outlook of commercial organisations and stated that while protecting the legitimate interests of the commercial community, these organisations should not loose their perspective and convert themselves into centres of reaction and defenders of 'status quo'. In this connection, Mr. Mehta particularly referred to the fact that it is no use invoking safeguards or taking up a reactionary attitude towards the measures adopted by Provincial Governments even if we cannot bring ourselves to agree with them for, Mr. Mehta stated, we have to run the risks of self-rule if we want its rights. The Indian Chambers of Commerce should, in future, function not as citadels of vested interests but as the economic front of the nation and as instruments of economic reconstruction on rational and whole-some lines.

Baby Show At Jamnagar: Gibson Distributes Prizes

JAMNAGAR. Feb. 19

Mr. Gibson, Resident, Western India States, distributed prizes in the first Baby show and health week held in this State. He arrived here specially for the prize distribution on Saturday.

Mr. Gibson distributed prizes, one of which was for Rs. 100, four for Rs. 50 each and four for Rs. 25 each.—A. P.

SEVERAL FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENTS IN WEEK-END

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four motor fatalities, two railway accidents occurred in different parts of the city during the week-end, and one small baby was found in a basket at Haines Road.

It appears that a cyclist was knocked down by a motor car, when he was going along with his four friends in the direction of Kurla yesterday morning.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on the body of the cyclist.

Krishnaji Pandurang was knocked down by a car at Lady Jamshedji Road and as a result of which, he sustained injuries. He was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he died.

The inquest was adjourned for further police investigation.

Raymond Sequeria was knocked down by a car at Victoria Gardens Road, while he was passing along the road. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

A cooly named Mangla Ghandari was fatally knocked down by a car at Dongri.

The inquest was adjourned.

An unknown man was found in the Sea at Warden Road on Saturday, by the Gamdevi Police.

The body was removed to the Morgue.

An inquest will be held tomorrow, at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

BRITISH SKIPPER SACRIFICES PERSONAL COMFORTS

NEW DELHI. Feb. 19

The skipper of a British merchantman sacrificed his own personal well-being in order to safeguard the position of the Indian lascars of his vessels according to a report received here.

The master of the "Huntsman" who was a captive on the "Altmark", protested strongly against a proposal to transfer him to the "Graf Spee", where prisoners were treated with much more consideration, as he felt bound to look after a number of Indian firemen from his vessel who were among the "Altmark" prisoners. He felt certain that if he left them on the "Altmark" they would probably be marooned in some out of the way place and never be able to get back to India. He therefore preferred and was eventually permitted to continue on the "Altmark".

He and the lascars of the "Huntsman" are reported to be among the 276 prisoners rescued by H.M.S. "Cossack" off the coast of Norway.—A. P.

MILITARY TRAINING IN MARWAR SCHOOLS

The publicity officer of Government of Jodhpur writes:

The fourth session of the Central Advisory Board, Jodhpur comes of on the 21st February. Among the proposals to be brought forward for consideration more important ones relate to the following:—

Establishment of Government libraries in every District of Marwar and extension of the Summair Public Library at three important places in the City.

Establishment of municipalities in the villages of Marwar with a population of 2,000 or more.

Development of cottage industries in Marwar, and establishment of a Commercial Publicity Department.

Imparting of Military training in all the schools of Marwar.

Enactment of a comprehensive Land Revenue and Tenancy Act in Marwar.

DROWNING TRAGEDY IN MULA RIVER

KIRKEE, Feb. 18.

A sad drowning fatality occurred, yesterday afternoon, in the Mulla river, Kirkee, when Sergeant Wooly, recently attached to the Ordnance, asked a friend of his to accompany him for a swim in the river, after working hours.

Apparently neither of them was a good swimmer. They entered the shallow, which abounds with rocks.

As they waded out, going from rock to rock, Woolly unfortunately missed his foot, hold, and slipped into one of the dips. He called his friend to his rescue.

The latter made desperate attempts to save his pal, but discovered he was getting into difficulties himself, and made for safety.

He almost immediately returned to the rescue only to find his companion had disappeared. He raised an alarm and a search party was deputed to recover the body. Although a thorough search was made of the river no trace could be found of Woolly's body, till 12 noon to-day.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Jute, Tin And Rubber Improve

STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM WITH BROAD BUSINESS

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 19

THE NEW YORK COTTON SHOWED CONSIDERABLE EASINESS TO-DAY FOLLOWING THE WEAKNESS OF LIVERPOOL WHILE THE HOLIDAY IN BOMBAY ALSO CHECKED OPERATIONS. NEW INCENTIVES ARE NEEDED TO STIMULATE INTEREST.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1940

New York, Feb 19

Previous closing	11.03
To-days opening	11.00
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	11.03
Difference	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1940

Liverpool, Feb 19

Previous closing	7.93
To-day's opening	7.93
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	7.79
Difference	—14

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 258
Broach July/August	Rs. 267

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 19

The trading in March began at 11.00 i.e. three points lower than the last closing.

Prices eased under lower Liverpool cables, increased liquidation and some foreign selling. The support was lacking and prices receded with March touching 10.97.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb 19

The local market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 19

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

March (11.02/02) 11.00/00
May (10.76/76) 10.75/75
July (10.39/38) 10.34/33

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 19

American March (7.92) 7.90
American May (7.97) 7.95
Giza March (10.25) 10.32
Giza May (10.43) 10.50

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Feb 19

SEEDS.

Castorseeds February March (£21 quoted) £20 1/2 quoted

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£18 1/8 quoted) £17 3/4 quoted

Linseed La Plata February (£14 7/8 quoted) £15 1/8 quoted

Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£14 7/8 quoted) £14 7/8 quoted

JUTES.

Dundee February (£54) £55
Lightning February (£50 1/2) £53

RUBBER.

Spot (13 1/8d paid and value) 13 1/4d paid and buyers

Forward May (12 1/16d paid and value) 12 1/4d paid and value

METALS.

Tin (£240 3/4 buyers; £241 sellers. Barely steady) £242 buyers; £242 1/4 sellers. Firmer.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 19

Previous closing 3.96
To-day's opening 3.95 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 19

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day' closing 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb 19

Previous closing 176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening 176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing 176 1/2 to 176 3/4

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Feb 19

The following cable regarding London Silver Market was received here to-day :—

Very small general business. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 19

Spot (20 3/4d) 20 3/4d
Forward (20 11/16d)

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 19

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 19

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

Franc was officially fixed at 175.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.24 5/8) 13.24 5/8
New York on Bombay (30.23) 30.23
London on Milan (78.00) 78.00
London on Shanghai (0-4 to 0-4 3/8) 0-4 1/16 to 0-4 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16 to 1-2 9/32) 1-2 3/16 to 1-2 9/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 19

The following are the opening quotations :—

General Motors (dol 53 5/8) dol 53 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 3/8) dol 29 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 58 1/2) dol 58
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) unquoted

3½ P.C. STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 19

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 19

3 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/2) £96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/4) £91
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Indian Stock 1942/47 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/58 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£106 5/8) £106 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 1/4) £73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 3/8) £99 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 1/8) £111 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 1/4) £98 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 5/8) £110 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (51-3) 51-3
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3-0
Electric Music Industry (8-0) 8-0
Princhin Johnson (20-9) 21-3
Imperial Chemicals (30-6) 31-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61) 61-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£36) £36
Dunlop Rubber (30-9) 31-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (29-6) 29-7 1/2
Ford Motors (16-0) 16-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£63 3/4) £64
British American Tobacco Ordinary (98-9) 100-7 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6) £6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (118-9) 120-7 1/2
P and O Def (21-4 1/2) 21-6
Distillers (66-9) 66-3
Bredfords Dye (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2
British Celanese (7-9) 7-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-7 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-0) 21-0
Inter Nickel (dol 46 3/4) dol 46 3/4
Indian Iron (52-6) 51-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (23-0) 23-0

JUTES

Barnagore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (26-3) 26-3
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (33-9) 33-9
Burma Corporation (9-3) 9-3
Rio Tintos (£14) £13 1/2
East Rand Properties (45-7 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£7) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (50-0) 51-3
Trinidad Leasehold (70-0) 70-0
Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-0) 25-0
Union Corporation (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (52-6) 54-4 1/2
Burma Oil (65-7 1/2) 66-3
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-1 1/2
Shell Transport (73-9) 74-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£31 3/4) £31 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£50 3/4) £48 Ex Div.
London Midland Ordinary (£23) £22 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£3 5/8) £3 1/4
London Southern Def (£20 1/8) £20 1/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£120) £120 1/2
London Transport "C" (£65) £65

Excess Profits Bill

HOW TO MAKE IT ACCEPTABLE

RECOMMENDATIONS BY INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS BOMBAY AND DISTRICT SOCIETY.

The Honorary Secretary, Incorporated Accountants' Bombay and District Society, in the course of a letter to the Financial Secretary, Government of India, expressing the views of the society on the Excess Profits Tax Bill, says :—

As a result of a dispassionate consideration of the proposals contained in the Bill, my Committee feels that the proposed tax is bound to tell adversely on trade and industry in general and nip in the bud the sprouts of new industrial ventures shooting up under the stimulus of the present European war.

It is recommended, that the rate of tax be reduced to 25 per cent. of the excess profits and that the tax be made subject to review every year like income-tax or, alternatively, an express provision should be made limiting the tax to the period of the duration of the war.

The definition of "business" should exclude life assurance businesses.

The standard periods should be fixed as under :—

(1) Previous year in relation to the financial year 1936-37; or (2) Previous year in relation to the financial year 1938-39; or (4) Previous year in relation to the financial year 1939-40. Any business, regardless of the date of its coming into existence, should be entitled to select any one of these years as its standard period: provided that if a business e.g., (one started after 1st April 1938) was not carried on during any of the years which are defined as a standard period, the standard profits of such a business shall be calculated by applying the statutory percentage (as recommended herein) to the average capital during the chargeable period.

My Committee, recommends that the statutory percentage be fixed as under :—(a) in relation to a business whose standard profits are to be ascertained by reference to a standard period: (i) Ten per cent per annum, or at the option of the person carrying on the business, (ii) the actual percentage of the profits during the standard period to the average capital employed during the standard period.

(b) in relation to a business which was not in existence during any standard period: Ten per cent per annum: Provided that in relation to any decrease of capital the statutory percentage shall be in all cases six per cent.

It is necessary to provide or make unmistakably clear that the profits of a standard period as well as the profits of a chargeable period shall be computed on a completely identical basis in all respects and on the same principles of income-tax law.

If the principal company's business is such that dividends received by it on its investments in the subsidiary company are to be included in its profits under Rule 3 (2) of the First Schedule, the result will be that the profits of the subsidiary will be added to the profits of the principal company twice—in the shape of dividends under Rule 3 (2) of the First Schedule and as profits under clause 9 (3). This is manifestly unjust.

A partnership business should be assessed like a Registered Firm with direct assessments of partners along with the profits of their other individual businesses if any.

INDIAN WRITERS IN BRITAIN BUSY AGAIN

Independence Pledge At Hindustani Social Club

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 31.

Indian residents in the East End, who are mostly manual workers and who have to toil for their bread and butter every day in the week except Sundays could not join their fellow-countrymen on Friday last in affirming their pledge to fight for complete independence under the leadership of the Indian National Congress. The Hindustani Social Club, which is their organisation, therefore, held a meeting in the East End on Sunday afternoon and over 150 Indian seamen, hawkers and others took the historic pledge as they have done in the past.

The meeting was addressed by several workers, who emphasized the importance of India being free to decide her future. Most of the speakers stressed the economic aspect of the Indo-British relations and made a pointed attack on British capitalism which in their opinion was the cause of the trouble between the two people. If India were free, she would, under the leadership of a government elected by the people and for the people, put a stop to the endless exploitation of the Indian workers, peasants and others of the exploited class. Although most of the speakers were "illiterate" labourers it is significant they could quote chapter and verse the bad effect of political subjection.

Greetings to the meeting were conveyed by the representatives of other Indian and British political, trade union and co-operative organisations and when Mr. Surat Ali, the secretary of the Hindustani Social Club, asked the audience "are you fighting for self-determination or complete independence, he received a thundering reply "for complete independence".

INDIAN WRITERS BUSY

Indian writers in Britain are once again busy. Although a small group, which includes Dr. K. S. Shelvankar, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Mr. Iqbal Sing, Mr. Raja Rao, Dr. Sashadhar Sinha, Professor Ahmed Ali, of Lucknow University, and Mr. Alaga Subramaniam, it has proposed to produce a quarterly journal named "Indian Writing" from March next. It is proposed to publish works of significant Indian writers and to encourage new talent. This is a welcome move in view of the present black-out in the matter of presentation of Indian problem to the British public. Those who are interested in the new journal would do well to write to the editor of the "Indian Writing", care of the Bibliophile, 16, Little Russell Street, London, W.C. 1. Indian subscribers may send Rs. 3 towards one year's subscription.

Incidentally, although not an Indian activity I might say that other writers—British and Indians, have been meeting fortnightly in London where there are readings of unpublished work. The other day I was invited to one of its meetings. The general discussion emphasised the international class struggle which is approaching its most intense phase.

WRITERS' GROUP

This writers' group has two general functions; (1) To educate, which includes first the disabusing of the public mind of the delusions with which British capitalist propaganda has surrounded it, and then the explanation of the true facts of the situation to the people, and (2) To arouse the people emotionally and move them into action. A writer must therefore look upon himself as a fighter with words, whose first job would be to make himself as proficient as possible in the use of his weapons. He must also take upon himself the responsibility of developing for the future the true function of literature; in a time when that function is being betrayed on every side by most of the established bourgeois writers.

ZETLAND AT RECEPTION

Professor R. A. Dara gave a reception at the Mayfair Hotel on Monday afternoon to bid farewell to Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh on his impending return to India after five years as an Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. The Marquess of Zetland, who honoured the gathering by his presence, spoke of the benefit he had obtained from the co-operation of the Sardar and of the affectionate regard in which the Sardar is held by a wide circle of friends in this country.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh shirks being feted by various bodies and friends on the eve of his departure. He agreed to be the guest of honour at this function, as Prof. Dara, the host has been his oldest friend. They both come from the same town—Rawalpindi—and their families have intimately known each other for generations. Besides relations between the two have once been that a teacher and a pupil, although it might sound incredible, that the disparity in age between the two is so little. Prof. Dara on leaving the portals of his "Alma Mater" was appointed on the staff of the Aitchison Chief's College where the Sardar Bahadur was a student. Prof. Dara has been in Europe since 1920 and is engaged in collecting material for the Cultural History of India. He is also an art connoisseur and has acquired an international reputation as critic of eastern art. He owns an Oriental Art Gallery in Regent Street, off Piccadilly. When the Sardar Bahadur came to London their old friendship was renewed and deepened and in this distant land they are now more than friends, they are like brothers.

Those who accepted Prof. Dara's invitation included, Lord and Lady Horder, Sir Ferozekhan Noon, Sir Findlayer Stewart, Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, Sir N. Steart Sandeman, The Dowager Lady Swaythling, Sir Leonard and Lady Wakely, Sir Hugh O'Neill, Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Sir Stuart and Lady Kelson Brown, Countess Stomm, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Sir Alan and Lady Parsons, Sir Hugh and Lady Stephenson, Sir Joseph and Lady Clay, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, Sir John and Lady Woodhead, Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagen, Sir Hugh and Lady Macpherson, Sir Frank Brown, Sir John and Lady Maynard, Sir James and Lady Mackenna, Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Philip and Lady Hartog, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Krishna Mohan, of the Nepalese Legation, Dr. C. L. Katial Dr. P. C. Bhandari, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. L. Polak, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lall and Mr. I. M. Lall.

RAJAPUR HIGH SCHOOL

Prize Distribution Ceremony

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJAPUR, Feb. 18.

When Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, B.D. was here this week for the annual inspection of the High School and the Agricultural School, the School Parliament of the High School arranged an Elocution Competition, under the auspices of the Debating Club, and the prize-distribution ceremony came off on Wednesday, the 14th inst. A meeting of all pupils as well as a few prominent ladies and gentlemen was held in the new "Kale" Hall of the School, under the Presidentship of Mr. V. D. Ghate, and an interesting programme of songs, recitations and dialogues in English, Marathi, Sanskrit and Hindi was gone through. Both boys and girls in the High School took an enthusiastic part in all the proceedings.

After giving away the prizes to successful boys and girls, Mrs. Vatsalabai Ghate, made a short speech, and exhorted the pupils to take the fullest advantage of the various facilities for physical, vocational and manual training which the School had provided for them. She expressed her deep satisfaction with the special attention that was being paid in the High School to neatness in hand-writing, drawing, etc., and made some useful suggestions, especially with regard to the education of girls in the High School.

In his Presidential remarks, Mr. Ghate gave a compliment to Principal Kulkarni and his colleagues for the progressive spirit they had maintained throughout. He pointed out how he had been trying to play the real role of the Inspector viz., that of a messenger, carrying the good ideas in one school to another and thus bringing about a cultural distribution, and thereby trying to raise the tone of all schools in his charge. He also advised the teachers to give a free scope to "self-expression" in schools, and pointed out how functions like these could be used for this purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Ghate were then profusely garlanded.

Rajkot Ban On Books

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Feb. 19.

The Maharaja Jamsaheb is starting for Delhi. He is to tour for about a month in Northern India.

Rajkot State has prohibited books named "Landless Limbdi" and "Jamnagarni Bhitarma."

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, Feb. 19.

All forward markets remained closed today on account of Moharrum holiday. The trading in Mahajan Association continued as usual. The highest and lowest rates touched during the session were to Rs. 259-12 and Rs. 255-12, and the market eventually closed at 3 p.m. the rate standing at Rs. 259.

Nominal quotation for Tata Steel Defd. was about Rs. 1,825 against the previous official close of Rs. 1,857-8.

The Stock Exchange will remain open for one hour only on Wednesday, there being an informal meeting of the members to consider the question of private trading.

Dry Weather Over Country

POONA, Feb 19

The weather has been mainly dry. Night temperatures are appreciably above normal in Baluchistan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19-2-1940 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.010 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.6 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 85.1 deg. (2.3 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 70.8 deg. (3.6 above normal)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.b. 71 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-N-E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 146 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 19 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-2-1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.8 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.21 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay : Feb. 19.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 19th day of February, 1940 :—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS

April/May 1939/40

10-30 (B.T.)	Rs. 257/12
12-30 (B.T.	Rs. 258/0
2-30 (B.T.)	Rs. 258/12
April/May Highest	Rs. 259/12
April/May Lowest	Rs. 256/0

To-day our Bazar remained closed at 2-30 (B.T.) on account of "Moharram Holiday."

ON THE AIR

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. A Sarod recital. 5-10 R. M. Kante. 5-25 Bhajans by Pratap Singh and party. 5-40 A dance interlude. 6-15 J. S. Chowdhury. 5-30 On the Bookshelf : Review in Hindustani of Urdu books. 6-45 B. S. Rawat. 7 For Villagers only. 8 Episodes from the Epics : Ravan Vadh. 8-15 Current Events. Review. 8-30 Kumari Dipali Talukdar. 8-45 B. S. Rawat. 10 Gungi Joru : Comedy in Hindustani. 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 7 As in Delhi 1. 7 A Vocal Variety. 8 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,085 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 From the Poet's Tongue : Recitation from Urdu and Persian poems. 7-20 Rama Kirtan Party. 7-30 New Urdu Books : Review—in Hindustani. 7-45 Khurshidbai Hujruwali. 8 New books : Review. 8-15 Tibb-i-Qadeem : Feature programme in Hindustani. 8-50 Recorded music. 9-50 Lal Mohammad. 10 Nirmala Devi. 10-10 Rama Kirtan Party. 10-20 Khurshidbai Hujruwali.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Prabhat Film Orchestra. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 G J. Watve. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A Topical Talk. 9-15 Ditties of devotion. 9-25 Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze. 9-55 Readings from Hindustani Books. 12-30 Talyarkhan's comments on Ranji Trophy cricket.

12-30 p.m. Bhajans. 12-45 Geets. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Duets. 1-10 Mutual Understanding : Daily lesson in Eng. and Hind. 1-25 What shall I cook? Talk. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music and school Broadcast. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 World History : Fascist Italy and Abyssinian War : Talk. 2-50 Kannada songs. 3 Kannada Life and Literature : Talk. 3-30 to 5-25 Comments on Ranji Trophy cricket by Talyarkhan.

5 p.m. You asked for it 5-10 Selected by I. P. Gupta. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-35 Selected by Sheirishkumar Mazumder. 5-45 Selected by Pravinchandra Shah. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Anandji B. Pandya. 6-25 V. Y. Chowdhuri : Mandolin solo. 6-35 Sindhi songs. 6-45 G. J. Watve. 7 Were they to Meet? Dnyneswar and Tilak : Talk in Marathi. 7-15 Anandji B. Pandya. 7-30 G. J. Watve. 7-40 Salam. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Why I Believe in Hinduism, 2 : Talk. 8-45 Prem Nagar Mat Jana. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 An introduction. 9-50 Chamber music. 10-30 News in English.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Intzar. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 V. Y. Chowdhuri : Mandolin recital. 8-50 Anandji B. Pandya : Kathiawadi Bhajan. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 p.m. to 12-57 As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Nutan Garba Mandal. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Comments on R T. cricket by Talyarkhan.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Three film songs. 5-25 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Three geets. 6-10 V. Y. Chowdhuri : Mandolin. 6-20 Shamabai of Kolhapur. 6-50 Sarod, Sitar and Veena. 7 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Shamabai of Kolhapur. 8-15 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Shamabai of Kolhapur. 9-20 Kavi Ramani : Poet's vision of women : Feature in Marathi. 9-50 Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze. 10-30 News in English.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Sunity Chakravarti. 5-15 Kashi Nath Chatterjee. 5-50 Sunity Chakravarti. 6-5 Gramer Pathe. 7 Ravana : Mythological play. 8 Subodh Bhowmik 8-15 Kashi Nath Chatterjee. 9-5 Subodh Bhowmik. 9-45 Sing High—Sing Low.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the Children. 5-50 For the Children (Contd.) 6-10 Maharaja Natore. 6-25 The Jantri Sangha. 6-45 Sachin Das Matilal. 7-15 Nilima Bannerjee (Rani) 7-30 Sing, Learn and Sing again : Lessons on class. music. 8 Just a surprise. 8-15 Uttara Devi. 9 Pronunciation Please! Talk. 9-45 Nishith Bhattacharya. 9-55 Anima Das Gupta. 10-10 Supreeti Mazumder.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 9-30 As in Calcutta I. 9-30 Raymond Baird. 9-45 Seven Little Songs about Tibetan Children. 10 A Northern Evening from Burbleton (B B C recorded programme).

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Vilampit and Drut-Rags Shri. 6-25 Topic of the day. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Ek Tha Raja : For Children only. 7-30 Science ke Karishme : Review of latest scientific inventions and discoveries. 7-45 Pia Gae kis Or. 8 Gestapo : Feature programme about Nazi Secret Service. 8-25 Kumari Malti Sane : Bhajan. 8-30 Men and Motives, 4 : Inquisitiveness : Talk. 8-45 S. N. Ratanjankar. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Kumari Malti Sane. 10-5 S. N. Ratanjankar.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's educational broadcast (Telugu). 4-30 Leonard Gowings : Tenor. 4-45 Kunti Batra : Pianoforte. 5 Instrumental music. 5-20 R. Narayanaswami. 6-5 Chikka Ramarao. 6-30 Tenali Raman : Scenes from his life, 3. 6-45 Favourites. 7 They also work, Actors : Talk in Telugu. 7-50 Chikka Ramarao. 8-30 Desamangalam Subramania Iyer : Veena. 9 European music.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 p.m. to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Desamangalam Subramania Iyer : Veena.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 Instrumental overture 5-20 T. Puttusamiah. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Madras United Artists' Corporation Orchestra. 7 Cards on the Table relayed from B B C. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-50 Concert programme. 9-45 T. Puttuswamiah.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 40	20 10
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6 15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9 10	17 40
Madras Express	10-15	14 25
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17 20
Nagpur Express	15 00	20 55
Poona Fast Pass	16-50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	21 00	6 35

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6 45	21 30
Gujarat Mail	7 25	22 00
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London 8-40

Raise E. P. Tax Standard To Lakh

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

In a detailed communication addressed to the Government of India regarding the Excess Profits Tax Bill, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce urge that the maximum limit of untaxable standard of profit should be raised from Rs 20,000 to at least 1 lakh.—United Press.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, M.L.A. (Central), and Mr. Padampat Singhania, M.L.A. (U.P.) have been renominated by the Governor-General-in-Council to be members of the Indian Central Jute Committee.

"No Alternative But To Declare Lock-Outs"

Ahmedabad Millowners To Face General Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19.

WHILE THE MAJUR MAHAJAN OFFICE IS BUSY PREPARING FOR A GENERAL STRIKE ON FEBRUARY 26, IT IS RELIABLY UNDERSTOOD, THE MILLOWNERS ARE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING WAYS AND MEANS TO FACE IT. I AM IN A POSITION TO STATE THAT SEVERAL MILLOWNERS ARE THINKING OF DECLARING LOCK-OUTS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE MILLS.

INTERVIEWED, ONE PROMINENT MILLOWNER SAID: "THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE FOR US NOW EXCEPT LOCKING OUT OUR MILLS.

THE LABOUR ASSOCIATION DISTRIBUTED PAMPHLETS IN LARGE NUMBERS IN THE MILL AREAS. FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE STRIKE PLEDGES FOR WORKERS TO REMAIN LOYAL DURING THE STRIKE HAVE BEEN DRAFTED BY THE MAHAJAN OFFICE. GREAT ENTHUSIASM PREVAILS AMONG THE MILL-WORKERS DUE TO THE DETERMINATION OF THE LABOUR ASSOCIATION TO GO ON STRIKE. MAHAJAN OFFICE REMAINS DAILY IN TOUCH WITH GANDHIJI.

NO TRUCK WITH VIOLENCE AT ANY COST

(Continued from page 1.)

tain our Independence. Mahatma Gandhi had said that everybody can practise non-violence up to a limit.

Since 1934 the Gandhi Seva Sangh outlook had broadened.

IMPORTANT ISSUE

After emphasising the superiority of non-violence Mr. Kishorelal said: "Members must actively work to reap the benefits of Mahatma Gandhi's teachings. The important issue is what part the Sangh members should play in politics, in the Congress and in the Legislatures. The difficulty arises when there is a conflict between the principle of non-violence and the duties and responsibilities of a Government. While we have the power and strength, we avoid duty as we are afraid of violating non-violence.

SARDAR'S DIFFICULTIES

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as the Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, experienced difficulty in this regard; but, being a "Karmayogi", he had carried on. Taking society as a whole, it is not only Sardar Patel, but all realize the difficulty in following pure non-violence. Even people inclined to non-violence feel the necessity for using some amount of violence in certain cases and they further think that if no such latitude is given to violence, there will be anarchy and lawlessness in society".

A YARD STICK

Mr. Kishorelal added that by following Mahatma Gandhi the difficulties could be surmounted. The Sangh should co-operate in all good programmes, be it social, economic or political, but should not accept offices in institutions where one had to resort to violence even out of necessity.—A.P.

BENGAL MINISTER'S DRIVE AGAINST 'REDS'

BOGRA, Feb. 19.

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal, held a Durbar here yesterday when he delivered a lecture on "Communism and its evil effects" in the course of which he said that the Government would make every effort to put down Communism.

He also warned the headmasters of schools, guardians and students against this evil and asked them to be on their guard.—United Press.

Sukkur Villages' Protection Plans

SUKKUR, Feb. 18.

A committee named Village Protection Committee consisting of Mr. Brijlal T. Hargunany, a Congressman of Garhiyasin as chairman and 12 members, has been formed for the safety of the lives and property of the villagers of Sukkur district.

The committee will open training centres in selected places for the training of villagers in the use of fire arms for self-protection and help the villagers financially in conducting their cases that have arisen due to the riots. The committee will also work for the removal of difficulties that prevent the refugees from returning to their villages.—United Press.

EDEN RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Mr. Eden arrived in England by air from his visit to welcome the Australian and Newzealand troops in Near East.—Reuter.

LAW OF NEUTRALITY

(Continued From Page 1)

seeming to dispose of any American misgivings.

American legal opinion referred to the "Appan" case in the last war setting a precedent for the United States. When the German liner "Appan" arrived at Newport with British prisoners aboard, the American authorities released the prisoners. The action was subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court, which ordered the "Appan" to be handed to the British.

Other neutral questioners today doubted whether a belligerent warship or a merchant ship, merely wishing to pass through neutral territorial waters, must be searched by the Neutral power.

The British case, however, is not dependent on this point; it relies on the contention that the "Altmark's" status as an auxiliary of the "Graf Spee" and a bearer of several hundred prisoners, was known all over the world, and the Norwegian authorities, having decided to inspect her, were guilty of great neglect in not conducting a thorough search which would have revealed the fact that this German fleet auxiliary was, trying to smuggle British prisoners through Norwegian territorial waters.—Reuter.

CHARGE OF SURRENDER

PARIS, Feb. 19.

The spirit and form of Britain's protest to Norway over the "Altmark" affair are entirely approved here. In the opinion of well-informed observers Norway, like Sweden, appears to be adopting "passive neutrality," but it is stressed that Neutrality involves duties and passivity is not neutrality To Norway's attitude over the "Altmark" and Sweden's refusal of Finland's requirements for military aid are considered to have similar aspects. It is held that their passivity means in effect that they are submitting without reaction to the pressure that Germany is putting on them.—Reuter.

Germany Denounces London Submarine Convention

LONDON, Feb. 19.

That Germany is no longer bound by the London Submarine Convention is announced in an official statement read over by the German wireless.

The statement declared that the arming of all British ships in the North Sea meant repudiation by Britain of the London Submarine Convention and added, "German U-boat commanders are now authorised to sink these armed vessels".—Reuter.

"ALTMARK" UNDER GUARD

LONDON, Feb. 19.

An Oslo message states that the "Altmark" is now under the guard on Norwegian marines. It is believed that the propeller and rudder of the "Altmark" are damaged, and it will be some time before she can be refloated.—Reuter.

German Ship Burning

An unidentified German steamer is burning off Lista outside the Norwegian territorial waters, after having been chased by a British warship.

Presumably this vessel is the tanker "Baldur", which, according to to-day's Admiralty "communique", was summoned by the destroyer "Ivanhoe" to stop, and thereupon scuttled herself. "The "Ivanhoe" rescued the crew of the "Baldur", and all the British ships proceeded without molestation on their homeward journey, protected by strong forces on the sea and in the air.

TOKIO POLICY TOWARDS U. S.

America's Failure To Renew Trade Pact Stiffens Attitude

TOKYO, Feb. 19.

A Foreign Office spokesman declared that the Japanese attitude towards the United States was steadily stiffening and said that the reasons for this were America's failure to renew the American-Japanese Trade Pact and American threats of an embargo on exports to Japan and added that negotiations for a trade pact with the Soviet Union are proceeding very smoothly.—Reuter.

MOHURRUM CELEBRATIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

which the Hindu women folk of Shergarh Village, twenty miles from Allahabad took a prominent part.

When the "Tazias" passed through their fields, the women of the village came out and stopped the processionists and said that they would not allow the procession to pass as a retaliation for not allowing the "Dadkhando" procession in the thoroughfares, this year.

The Hindu men folk of the village were helpless.

On receipt of the report of the incident, police authorities rushed to the spot and brought about a settlement amicably. Barring this, Allahabad District celebrated "Mohurrum" peacefully.—United Press.

CELEBRATION IN BARODA

BARODA, Feb. 19.

The State Mohurrum immersion procession was taken out this evening when His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar on an elephant escorted by Bodyguards headed the procession.—United Press.

AT GWALIOR

GWALIOR, Feb. 19.

With the burial of 'Tazia' this morning concluded the Mohurrum celebration at Gwalior.

The Tazia was escorted to Karbala by the State Infantry Cavalry with seven military bands forming a mile long procession with His Highness seated on a grey charger in the centre, and Sardar and officers on horse back.—United Press.

Official Documents Burnt In Disastrous Fire

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 19.

A Government Patwar Khana is reported to have been completely gutted by fire in the village of Serai Salah in Hazara District, according to a report received here.

It is stated that all official documents were burnt. The cause of the fire is not known. The police are investigating.

This is the third case of fire in this village during the past few months.—A. P.

LULL IN "RED" OFFENSIVE GIVES

WELCOME RESPITE TO FINNISH FORCES

Helsinki Claims Destruction Of Soviet Divisions: Success In Air Combats: Swedish Attitude Disappointing

HELSINKI, February 19.

Finns exempted from military service in peace-time because of ill-health were called up to-day.

FINNISH CLAIMS

A communique states that the Finnish Air Force on Sunday successfully carried out several reconnaissance and bombing flights over and behind the enemy's lines. Numerous air battles ended successfully for the Finnish machines.

Russians were active in the war zone and in the interior of the country; they bombed many towns destroying houses and killing and wounding a number of civilians. The number of aeroplanes, which flew over Finland during the day, is believed to have been the highest on record.

It is confirmed that 20 Russian 'planes were brought down and in addition, it is believed, four others were brought down. During one raid Soviet airmen tried to machinegun civilians.

VICTORIES CLAIMED

Enemy attacks between the Gulf of Finland and Vuoksen were repulsed and victories are claimed in south-east of Salenniskoita where 31 guns were captured and in north-east of Lake Ladoga where the booty included 20 tanks, 36 heavy guns and 17 tractors. Around Taipale the enemy attacked about midday and fighting continues.

SOVIET BATTALION DESTROYED

The Russian Eighteenth Division is now completely destroyed north-east of Lake Ladoga: 18,000 Russians were killed or taken prisoners.

"WASP WAIST" INTACT

LONDON: The Russian advance towards Viipuri means that the Finns' right flank has been pushed back, and if the Russian attacks on the left flank in the north-east of Lake Ladoga had succeeded, the strategic position of the Finns would have been extremely critical, says "Reuter's military correspondent.

It seems probable, however, that the Finnish defences in the latter Sector are unshaken. Neither can there be fear of further Russian action in the "Wasp Waist". The Fifty-fourth Division and the Siberian Ski Battalion, which had tried to relieve it, have lost so heavily, that they would be unable to act in sympathy with other parts of the Front.

Finland's weakness, therefore, is the right flank covering Viipuri. The Russians will have to undertake considerable preliminary work before they can stage the second phase of the offensive and in this they are bound to be frequently interrupted by the Finnish Air Force which is much stronger than it was at the outbreak of the war.

WELCOME RESPITE

STOCKHOLM: During a respite in the Russian offensive in the Karelian Isthmus, the Finnish troops are obtaining some rest, which is desperately needed.

The present lull, which will probably be only brief, coupled with Gen. Mannerheim's appeal, had an encouraging effect, though the spirit of the troops on the Isthmus at the height of the Russian offensive has been astonishing.

In Finland, there is apparently still considerable disappointment at Sweden's refusal to give direct military aid.

FEAR OF REFUGEES

"Svenska Dagbladet" says that it is pointed out there that if Finland falls under Russia, between two and three million refugees can be expected to sweep into Sweden.

EXILED TO SIBERIA

The paper declares that nobody will continue to live in Finland after having seen what the Russians have done in the portion of the Isthmus which they have captured. It alleges that whole families of Finns were transported from their homes to Siberia.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS CLAIM SUCCESS

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.

A communique says that an offensive on the Karelian Isthmus developed successfully on Sunday and claims that Russian troops reached, among other points the Western Coast of the Gulf of Finland, North of Bjoerkoe Island.

"On Saturday and Sunday our troops captured 313 defensive fortifications. Twenty-one enemy planes were brought down in air combat."—Reuter.

10,000 ITALIANS IN FRANCE LEAVE FOR FINLAND

PARIS, FEB. 18.

A LEGION OF 10,000 ITALIANS LIVING IN FRANCE, HEADED BY SIR SGR. CAMILLO MARABINI, PRESIDENT OF ITALIAN GARIBALDIANS WHO FOUGHT IN ARGONNE DURING THE GREAT WAR, IS LEAVING FOR FINLAND SHORTLY. ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT BY SGR. MARABINI TO THE NEWSPAPER "IN TRANSIGEANT."—REUTER.

FR. NAVY DOES ITS BIT

(Continued from page 1.)

British warship and brought into a west country port.

Seven officers and 23 men were entrained for an internment camp.—Reuter.

German Cargo Steamer From Vigo Captured

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The German cargo steamer "Rostock" (2,542 tons) was captured by the French navy, she was trying to get home from Vigo in company with "Morea" (3,000 tons) which was captured by a British warship during the week-end.

The British and the French Navies have thus accounted for two of the six German vessels, which made bold attempt under cover of darkness to escape from Vigo.—Reuter.

BRITAIN LOSES ANOTHER DESTROYER

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The Admiralty announces that His Majesty's destroyer "Daring" (Commander S. A. Cooper) has been torpedoed and sunk. One officer and four ratings have been picked up and nine officers and 148 ratings are missing and feared lost. Their next of kin have been informed.

"Daring" was a destroyer of the Defender Class completed in 1932.—Reuter.

British Captain's 4-Day Adventure Saves 41 Souls

LONDON, Feb. 19.

With his ship almost cut in two by a torpedo and half-submerged, a British captain sailed her for four days in the North Sea until she was found by a warship.

The skipper and 41 survivors of the crew of 44 landed at a Scottish Port on Sunday. The vessel —a 10,000 ton tanker—was torpedoed on February 11 and the crew took to two life boats. When the day dawned, they saw that the after part of the tanker was still afloat and put back to her.

With the wireless set out of action no call for help was possible.—Reuter.

DUTCH PROTEST.

THE HAGUE: Government has protested to Berlin against the torpedoing of the steamer "Aren Kerk" on January 1.

SPANISH SHIP SUNK.

MADRID: The official Spanish Agency announced that the Spanish steamer "Banderas" (2,000 tons) was sunk following an explosion, six miles off Cape Villano. Twenty-two out of a crew of 29 are dead.

"EIKA" TORPEDOES.

OSLO:—The owners of the steamer "Eika" have received information through the Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the vessel was torpedoed without warning on January 1 and that only two members of the crew were saved by the U-boat.—Reuter.

Mahatma Leaves For Malikanda

(Continued from page 1.)

of railing was covered with human beings.

TENACIOUS CROWD.

For fifteen minutes Gandhiji remained in his compartment, while the police struggled to clear a path to the waiting car 20 yards away. Having reached the car, he was held up for another ten minutes, while the police and volunteers pulled spectators off the roof and running boards of the car. One enthusiast was dislodged from the front buffers, to which he clung tenaciously.

TASK FOR POLICE.

Finally, when the crush had somewhat lessened, a police inspector with a stentorian voice mounted the bonnet of Gandhiji's car and managed to clear a path.

From the station, Gandhiji drove to Birla Park.

Mahatma Gandhi reached Birla Park at 3-25 p.m. and was received by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Enquired by the "United Press" how he was feeling Gandhiji said: "Oh, first class."

Mahatma Gandhi was examined by Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy and Dr. P. Ganguly.

At 4-15 p.m. Gandhiji left for the Presidency General Hospital to see Mr. Andrews.

AT SANTINIKETAN

"Chandalika" Poet Tagore's drama, was staged in Uttarayan, his own residential building, when Mahatmaji and the poet sat together along with Mrs. Kasturba and other distinguished guests.

The story of the drama was furnished by songs against which background the actors and actresses danced in the mixed Kathakali and Manipuri style.

Nandita Devi, grand-daughter of Poet Tagore, in the main role of Chandalika, Mamata Bhattacharya in the role of Chandalika's mother, and Kelu Nair in the role of Buddha's disciple, Ananda gave a charming demonstration of their art. The Manipuri dance of Braja Bidhu an inmate of Manipuri, and the dance of Maki, by a Japanese youth, were also well appreciated. The poet himself was giving silent directions all the time.

When Mahatmaji, who was observing silence, was taking leave of the poet, the latter also rose, being supported by Mrs. Amiya Chakravarty who is Danish lady. The poet humorously told Mahatmaji: "I have also got some support. You have many, but I have one or two. She has got Danish blood in her veins—those Danes who conquered England."

Mahatmaji burst into laughter and took leave when the poet again said: "Have another spell of sleep."

The "United Press" understands that the inmates of Santiniketan collected among themselves a sum of Rs. 160 for the Harijan Fund

TAGORE AS PEACE-MAKER?

In silence but with obvious emotion, Mahatma Gandhi this morning took leave of his friends at Santiniketan. As he said goodbye, to Dr. Tagore, the Poet handed him an envelope, remarking in Hindustani: "Here something for you to go through. If you wish, you may reply; but if you are silent I shall guess what you mean."

The Mahatma walked past the library of Santiniketan, where the inmates bade him farewell with folded hands. A chorus sang "the Santiniketan Song", and gave Gandhiji the Santiniketan salute: "Om Mahatmaji Ki Fotey."

From Santiniketan Gandhiji motored to a meeting arranged at Bolpur, where a purse was presented for the Harijan Fund.

At the station the Mahatma and his party were seen off by Dr. Tagore's principal assistants and the train steamed out to the sound of cheers from the crowd.—A. P.

Letter To Gandhiji On Bengal Situation?

Speculation is rife as to the contents of Dr. Tagore's letter handed over by the Poet himself to Gandhiji.

It is gathered Gandhiji had a talk with some distinguished inmates of the Ashrama on the general situation in Bengal and it is thought not improbable that the Poet who did not like to discuss politics handed over his written views for Gandhiji's consideration.—United Press.

CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS

The Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference Pandal, which is situated on the sand bank of the River Padma, is separated from the mainland by a narrow creek over which two temporary bridges are constructed.

Mahatma Gandhi will stay at Malikanda Ashram on the other side of the creek. The venue of the Conference measures 600 by 200 yards. In the extreme north is the Volunteers' Camp, while surrounding the Pandal are the huts for delegates.

The Exhibition ground is to the south of the Pandal and a dais for public meeting to be addressed by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders has been constructed at the extreme south. Loud-speakers have been installed at the Conference Pandal. Exhibition and the Dais.—United Press.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR MALIKANDA

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by his party and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Prafulla Ghose, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. Sitaram Saksaria and others left to-night for Malikanda by the Dacca Mail.

To see Gandhiji off a large crowd was present at the platform, among whom were Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, ex-Finance Minister, Bengal, and Mr. Binoyendra Palit, Secretary of the 'ad hoc' Committee, Bengal.

In view of the rush, volunteers formed a cordon from the Circular Road upto the end of the platform.

Gandhiji who arrived at the

(Continued in col. 5)

Sealdah Station

(Continued from column 7.)

Sealdah Station ten minutes before the scheduled time for the train, avoided the usual gate for entering the platform and entered thereby obviating the difficulty of it by a gate at the other end finding an easy passage through the crowds.

An attempt at a black flag demonstration was made by a group of youngmen, but it was frustrated by volunteers long before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and party at the station.—United Press.

C. F. Andrews To Undergo Another Operation

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Dr. B. C. Ray and Major Drummond, Senior Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, went to see Mr. Andrews at 4-35 p.m. and spent about 15 minutes with him.

When Dr. Ray informed Mr. Andrews that the second operation on him would be necessary sooner or later, Mr. Andrews expressed some anxiety whereupon Gandhiji said, "I want you not to think about this thing but leave this to the good doctors treating you."

On his way back from the hospital Gandhiji saw Sir Nilratan Sarkar at his residence, who is lying ill.

Dr. B. C. Ray has issued the following bulletin on Gandhiji's health;

"In spite of exhaustion due to travelling, Gandhiji is keeping fairly fit. His blood pressure is high but he is not feeling the efforts of it to any remarkable extent."—United Press.

PAINS
COLDS AND FEVERS
head, body, and nerve pains, lumbago, rheumatism, dengue and rheumatic fever all vanish like magic before the instant action of New CAFFEINE-ASPIRIN. For CAFFEINE-ASPIRIN contains ASPIRIN for killing the pain and reducing high temperatures to normal. But the great thing is that you are
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Without Affecting the Heart
because the second and third ingredients CAFFEINE & PHENACETIN stimulate the heart thus counteracting all harm that pure aspirin would have on heart and stomach. All your aches, pains and fevers are quickly banished by
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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 12, 1996
Muslim: Moharram 11, 1359
Parsi: Sherever 18, 1309
Hightide: 8-44, 22-15
Lowtide: 3-32; 15-26
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.
Sunset: 6h. 41m.
Gokhale Day at C. J. Hall at 5-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY.
Hussein Day at Kesar Baug, Dongri 9 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BHAGINI SAMAJ

Bhagini Samaj anniversary and Gokhale Jayanti at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at C. J. Hall, under the presidentship of Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, when Garba, Balgit, dances and other items will form part of programme.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST 3 DAYS!
ROBERT TAYLOR * GREER GARSON
Billie BURKE Reginald OWEN George BARBIER
LEW AYRES in Remember?
FRIDAY!
BATHING BEAUTIES, Books and BULLETS—Combined for LAUGHS and THRILLS!
FRANCHOT TONE
ANN SOTHERN
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's.
"FAST AND FURIOUS"

CAPITOL AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALEXANDER KORDA presents
FOUR FEATHERS
IN TECHNICOLOR

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Four Feathers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Remember." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"All Quiet on the Western Front". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Frozen Limits". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Ek-he-Bhool." Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Mad". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"The Will." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-ki-Reet". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Taqdir-ki-Tope". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Manoos." Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Great Adventures of Wild-Bill-Hickok". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"My Beloved." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku". Daily time as usual.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, a general meeting of Railway Workers will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan Parel, when Railway Budget and the attitude of the Railway Board on the questions of Provident Fund and War Allowance to the Railway Workers will be explained.

ANDHERI TALUKA CONGRESS OFFICE-BEARERS

The Secretary, A. T. C. C. writes:—
The following office-bearers of the Andheri Taluka Congress Committee have been elected:
President: Mr. Ramrater Ayodhyaprasad Tripathi.
Secretaries: Messrs. Abdul Satar Parekh and Narmad G. Vaidya.
Treasurer: Mr. Bhagwan Mukund Samant.
For the 7 seats on the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from the Andheri Taluka Congress Committee the above 4 office-bearers and the following 3 members have been elected: Messrs. Kantilal Bhagat, Vasant Vinayak Salastekar and Usman Abdulkalam Azad.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will expound in Gujarati Strophe 11 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha xxix). The lecture is open to the public.

BUDDHA SOCIETY'S WELCOME TO CHINESE MISSION

The President and members of the Buddha Society of Bombay will welcome the Chinese Goodwill Mission headed by His Holiness Tai Hsu, President of the Buddhist Association of China, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ananda Vihara, Nair Hospital compound. The meeting is open to the public.

MOOS VISITS LITERACY CLASSES
(From A Correspondent)

Mr. S. N. Moos, the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province, accompanied by Mr. K. T. Mantri, the Special Literacy Officer, visited some adult literacy classes housed in Worli Chawls on Friday last.

FREE HINDI CLASSES FOR GOANS

Free Hindi Classes for Goans are being held at the Catholic Night School, Kolbhat Street, Cheera Bazar, on Saturdays between 7 and 8 p.m. Those who wish to enrol themselves should meet Mr. S. X. Mendes during class hours.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union have arranged a series of Free Revision Lectures for Matriculation candidates from 25th inst. to March 27. The students desiring admittance should apply personally at 38, Harvey Road, Chowpatti, from Thursday, the 22nd inst. between 6 and 7 p.m.

MUMBAI MARATHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA
(From A Correspondent)

Mr. M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner, and Mrs. Bhat paid a visit to the above Library on Sunday last. They were shown the entire working of the library and Mr. Bhat was much pleased with it.
A tea party was arranged in honour of the Commissioner. Prof. Kane, Prof. Gharpure, Messrs. Savant, Bhaskarrao Jadhav, Silam, Talpade, Dr. Mhatre, Messrs. N. V. Modak, S. N. Damle, Shete and Lalit were present.

HEAVENLY OBSERVATION

CONJUNCTION OF VENUS AND JUPITER
(By PADAM S. M. GODREZ)

The Planet Venus which is growing day by day in brilliancy, adorns the evening sky like a bright jewel in these days after sunset.
The Planet Jupiter which attained its maximum brilliancy in the beginning of October last, is still a conspicuous object in the evening sky after sunset.
Venus being faster is approaching Jupiter day by day and the two Planets will appear on the dome of the heavens in close proximity on Tuesday, 20th February 1940.
Begin your observation from this evening upto 20th February on which day Venus and Jupiter will appear in one line of sight as seen from our Earth, amongst the stars of the Constellation of Pisces the Fish.
Though they appear in close proximity yet the actual vast gulf between them is about 400 millions of miles.
Venus will this year appear only one degree to the North of Jupiter, but at a conjunction in 1892 A.D. on February 6th, that was seen from Australia, the edges of Venus and Jupiter so touched that the Planets were seen as one.
A conjunction of Venus and Jupiter did occur in 1939 on April 22, but the Planets were then as Morning Stars.
Again a conjunction of Venus and Jupiter did occur in 1938 on January 31st, but the Planets (being near the Sun, i.e. in conjunction with the Sun also) were invisible, in the glow of the Sun.
So such a visible conjunction of Venus and Jupiter as evening stars occurred 1196 days ago, that is, on November 13th 1936.

Change Of Faith Creates Commotion Among Jains

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD: Feb. 18.

The change of faith by five learned Jain monks of Sthanakwasi Jain community (non-worshippers of idols)—after many years remaining in the dress of Sthanakwasi—has created great sensation among the Sthanakwasi Jain community of Ahmedabad.
While taking over to idol-worshipping the learned monks stated that by their experience they had ascertained that idol-worshipping as shown in the religious scriptures was modern and original. Hence they changed their present faith.
These five months were the disciples of the learned Jainacharya Jawaharlalji, the greatest monk among the Sthanakwasi community, and now to-day they have been declared as the disciples of Acharya Vijaynitisurijii, one of the most learned Jainacharya of Murtipujak Jain community.

"PERFECT EYE-SIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES."

WARDHA, (By Mail.)

A lecture on "Perfect Eye-Sight without Glasses" was delivered by Dr. R. S. Agarwal, eye specialist, Delhi, at the Mahila Ashram, Wardha. Dr. Agarwal laid a great stress on Sun treatment. By Sun treatment he meant to face the morning or evening Sun with eyes closed for 10 to 30 minutes, and then wash the eyes with cold water. After eye-wash one should close the eyes and cover them with the palms of hands for about five minutes and then read the Snellen Eye Testing Chart, if the distant eye-sight is defective, and the Reading Test Type, if reading type is defective.

B. P. C. C. And War Allowance For Workers

Com. P. K. Kurane, the Communist member of the B. P. C. C. has issued the following statement:—
From the reports published in last Saturday's Hindpraja" I.....etc. about the proceedings of the last B. P. C. C. meeting, it appears that some misunderstanding has arisen regarding my attitude towards Com. Meherally's resolution on War Allowance for Bombay textile workers. The above-mentioned reports say that a Communist member opposed it. This makes it necessary for me to remove the misunderstanding that is likely to be created among Congressmen and public.
Towards the end of the meeting Com. Meherally asked permission of the president to move a non-controversial resolution which appealed to the millowners to give a generous wage increase to the workers as war allowance. As a Communist I could not possibly object to the general purport of the resolution which was in the interest of the workers. But the situation which had arisen during the proceedings revealing the obstinacy of the millowners, demanded that the resolution be made more clear more specific and concrete. As I had already given the notice of the resolution, I inquired of the president whether passing a resolution that day on Mahagai issue would bar my resolution from discussion; the president replied in the affirmative. Thereupon I appeal to Com. Meherally to leave the question to the next meeting. In the meanwhile the resolution was refused permission. All this is likely to be misinterpreted as my opposition, to the demand for war allowance of workers. I wanted that the resolution be made specific and concrete as demanded by the present situation and hence it was no use hurrying up matters. Any vague and general resolution would have prevented the B. P. C. C. from giving a timely definite lead on the question. I hope that this will be done when any resolution comes up for discussion. This is all I have to say regarding my attitude towards Com. Meherally's resolution and this will finally wipe out any misunderstanding that I as a Communist member opposed the demand of the workers for war allowance.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the well-known Congress Socialist leader, will address a meeting of the Group at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Thursday, February 22nd instant at Green's Hotel on "Jinnah-Jawaharlal: The India of To-morrow."

Mr. Manilal Sheth addressing the crowds from a lorry in the Limbdi Day Procession through the streets of Bombay on Monday.

EDUCATION HAS FAILED

When It Does Not Make Children Think Of Their Country, Says Munshi

MATUNGA, Monday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, ex-Home Minister, Bombay, was the guest of honour at the annual social gathering of the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association, held yesterday at the Dr. A. da Silva High School, Dadar. About 300 teachers attended the function.
Principal Mr. R. P. Bakshi paid a tribute to Mr. Munshi's work in the field of literature and politics.
Mr. Munshi, replying, paid a tribute to the Association which, he was glad to observe, was free from any language, religion or creed bias. It was a great phenomenon that unity had to be started from below at present.
Then he spoke on the need of Hindi as the national language and expressed his surprise at a statement of the Chancellor of the University of Bombay that he did not know what Hindustani was. He had come across schools where Hindi had made children of several provinces united. In any country the spirit of nationalism predominated in higher education while in India it was the last thing known, and he hoped the teachers would take upon themselves the duty of inculcating nationalism in children.
Speaking on ancient culture, Mr. Munshi said that while the civilisation of Rome and Greece existed only in books at present, India was yet virile, morally, physically and spiritually. He laid great emphasis on the value of organisation. If education did not give the children such knowledge as to make them think of their country and its need and the spirit of organisation then that education had failed to achieve its purpose.
He then paid a tribute to Mr. Gandhi's efforts for the unification of the country. Speaking on the resignation of Congress ministries he said that when they left office they did so with the determination of achieving political power or go to jail but nothing had happened though the country was well prepared for any emergency. Within the course of three months Mr. Gandhi had achieved great success in eliminating internal quarrels and the country had been organised to an extent that had never been witnessed in its history.
Referring to communal differences, he said that they were only ripples in the river. When the river was running in high flood they were bound to be eddies. It was only by getting over such weaknesses that unity could be achieved.
Speaking about teachers, he said that theirs was the most difficult lot, but they had the consolation that they were moulding the future citizens of the country and lived amongst them. The teachers had a great future in India in the days to come.
Principal Mr. V. K. Joshi proposed a vote of thanks.

SAYAJI GENERAL HUSPITAL

BARODA, Feb. 17.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the Government in the Dharasabha, the Baroda Government have revised the rates charged for bacteriological examination of various specimens at the Sayaji General Hospital. In many cases the reduction is more than 50 per cent. and the rates are now considerably lower than those charged in Bombay or Ahmedabad.

PARTY TO ALLAMA SULEMAN NADVI

Moulvi Habib Ahmed Nadvi gave a tea party at the office of "Hindustan Daily" to Allama Syed Suleman Nadvi on Sunday. Allama Nadvi, responding to a speech of welcome by the host said that Islamic culture which was sought to be protected could not be destroyed so long as Muslims wished to keep it alive. That culture had its birth and growth within the walls of what were called Arabic schools and these walls were crumbling. Those who loved Islamic culture should preserve these walls.

SCIENTIFIC CULTURE OF BODY

Lecture By Prof. Sarkari

Under the joint auspices of the Nations' League Of Pen-Friends' and the Youth Lodge, the sixth lecture of Pen-Friends' Series Of Educational Lectures was delivered yesterday, at the Muslim Students' Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, by Prof. T. H. Sarkari, while Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, presided. The hall was fully packed with crowd.
Prof. T. H. Sarkari, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on the subject with the aid of magic lantern showing the structure of the human body and how it should be developed with good food, air, water, sun and scientific physical exercise. He also showed the control of his mind over various muscles of the body telling the functions of the same and how he developed them from the age of 14 when he was a very weak person and was forbidden to do any exercises. Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim spoke highly of the speaker and his knowledge on the subject.

ALMS FOR POOR, SHERBET FOR THIRSTY

City Muslims Celebrate Muharram

BOMBAY Monday.

Muslims of Bombay observed Muharram to-day with their usual programme of prayers and alms-giving. It is the most sacred day in the Muslim calendar. Muslims in the city have observed the Muharram for the past ten days by prayers and sermons delivered by well-known divines from Bombay and elsewhere.
Sherbat and iced water were distributed at every nook and corner for the thirsty while the poor were bestowed by the rich with alms.
To-day is the day of mourning in remembrance of the martyrdom of Hussain.
Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Hussain were the two sons of Ali bin Taleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad. After the murder of the father A. H. 40, they removed from Kufah, the capital to Medina. The elder, Hasan, abdicated to avoid embroiling the State in civil war, but shortly afterwards he was poisoned by Yezid, the son of Mualwiyeh at Medina, A. H. 49.
Abu Abdullah Mualwiyeh, the first of the Omiades, then began to rule, A.D. 661 and was succeeded by his son Yezid (Yezid A.D. 670-683), but after several years, the people of Sham being tired of Yezid's tyrannical rule invited Hussain to return to the capital and assume his lawful rights as Imam.
Before accepting this invitation Hussain sent his cousin, as messenger, to report the true state of affairs to him. But on Hussain's arrival with his relatives, he was murdered, with all his retinue at Karbala, in Turkish Arabia, on the tenth day of the Arab month Mohurram, A.H. 61 (9th October 680) Zain-ul-Abidin, the eldest son of Hussain alone escaped death. This forms in commemoration of this tragedy, the ten days' mourning known as the Muharram.
The banks and public offices were closed for the day.

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B. or Br. Eng. H. "GOLDEN LINK"—5 Yrs.
Br. Eng. H. "FLOATALOAN"—5 Yrs.
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Only being sold to make room for New Stock.
May be inspected by appointment with Mr. Mahomedali Trainer (Aga Hall—Mazagaon, Bombay).
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For other details, prices etc. apply to:—
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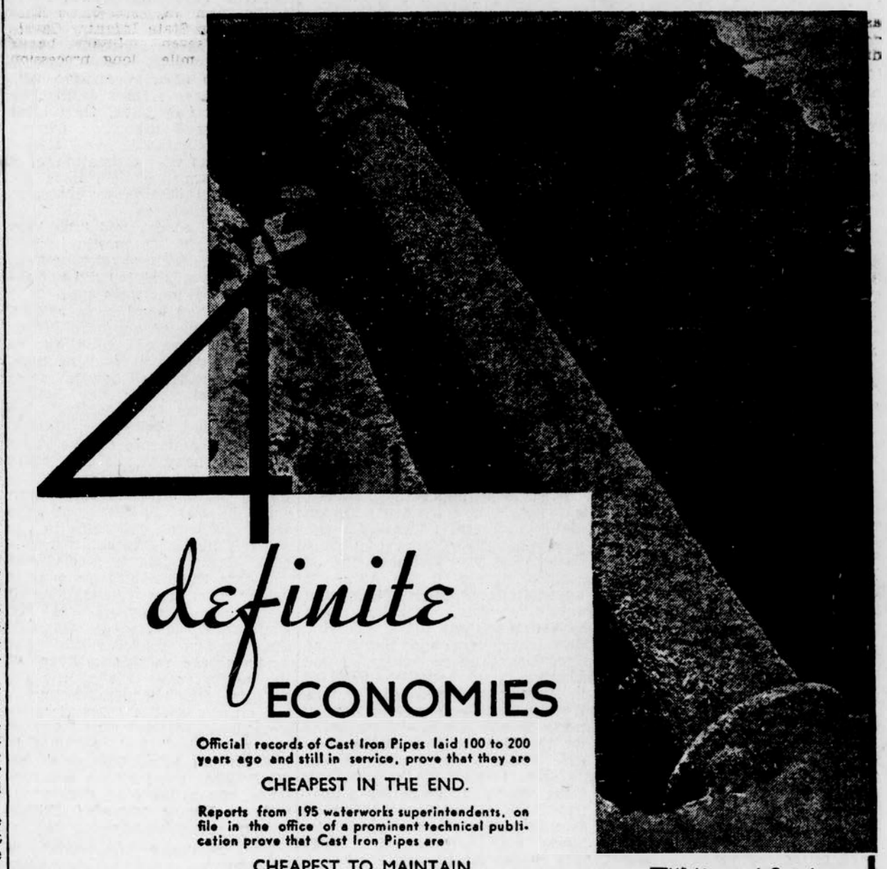
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1940

NEW PRESIDENT'S LEAD

In his interview with journalists after his election as Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad remarked with characteristic modesty that his election was a vote of confidence in Gandhiji's leadership and programme. The election is also a vote of confidence in the Maulana's own capacity to lead the country in the fulfilment of the programme. He has already shown that he is still as ready for a struggl for national freedom as he was when he plunged into the non-co-operation movement twenty years ago. He realises that the present uncertainty is a danger to the country and unequivocally remarks that "after the Ramgarh session the Congress must take a step forward which would surely take the form of a new struggle." It is, of course, understood that the actual struggle will commence after the preparation for it is complete. The Maulana Saheb is not unaware of certain internal difficulties in the country, particularly the Hindu-Muslim problem. But he knows the reality of the problem much better than many others, having practically made its solution his special mission. He knows that, barring a few reactionaries, most Muslims want political freedom first and foremost and that they are confident of settling their special claims with their fellow-countrymen without relying on non-Indians, which latter course he describes as "traitorous and un-Islamic." That is why he makes it clear that "the settlement of the political issue is not dependent on the solution of the communal problem which is, after all, a domestic affair." This, of course, does not mean that he would not carry on any negotiations at present for Hindu-Muslim unity. He rather points out that Congress has never closed its doors and will always be prepared to enter into negotiations "provided a suitable atmosphere is created and proper men come in to negotiate."

Mr. Jinnah's Attitude

The question then is who are the proper men. Mr. Jinnah contends that the Muslim League alone is the sole authority to speak on behalf of Muslims. But many Muslim institutions themselves repudiate this claim. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah went so far as to say that if Congress were to accept that claim, "they will be acting like cowards" and "will be letting down their former friends and a large number of Muslims who do not believe in the League." Nor does Mr. Jinnah submit any definite proposals either about the Muslim demands or about the future constitution of India except that he is parading his new impossible theory of Indian Muslims forming a separate nation. In his interview to the "Daily Mail" he says that only "when the British Government and other parties are seriously and earnestly ready to tackle the question of the future Constitution of India and are willing to show readiness to set up a suitable and practical machinery for that purpose," only then and not before will be "put forward our concrete proposals." He does not even suggest what he considers "a suitable and practical machinery," nor does he say anything about Sardar Vallabhbhai's suggestion of a conference of the elected members of legislatures, approved by H. H. the Aga Khan and several others. The fact is that Mr. Jinnah is fighting shy of any fully representative body representing either the country or the Muslim community.

The Liberal Way

The Bombay Liberals have done well to repudiate Mr. Jinnah's suggestion that India consists of two separate nations. They have also rightly declared that "Indian public opinion should have a determining voice in framing a new constitution for the country." This is a fair explanation of the principle of self-determination, on which the Congress has always insisted and is still insisting. Congressmen will be happy to note that the principle appeals to Liberals also. Now the question is how public opinion is most faithfully expressed. The Bombay Liberals suggest that the Viceroy should convene "a Conference of about 150 representatives "elected by recognised organisations of several parties, communities and interests in the country." But who is to decide which organisations are to be recognised and what should be their representative power? If the Viceroy is to do that, it is not self-determination. Why should not the Liberals support the suggestion of a conference of all the legislatures? Its representative character is unquestionable.

Whither Norway?

The "Altmark" affair has raised quite a storm. Protests, and counter-protests are being hurled all over Europe. The Norwegian Government, have protested "most strongly and emphatically" to London against this "gross violation" of Norway's neutrality" by the entry of a British destroyer in Josing Fjord. Technically this protest sounds quite plausible. But the British reply is convincing. As "Birmingham Post" points out, "Norway was assisting a German warship to take to a German prison British captives illegally held. Norway cannot complain if in such an emergency the British Government used a destroyer instead of a diplomatic note." Particularly important is the fact that before the entry of the British destroyer, a Norwegian official definitely stated that the "Altmark" had been examined at Bergen and that there were no British prisoners on board. This, in the light of subsequent disclosures, was manifestly wrong and, surely the Norwegians cannot invoke the international law after breaking it themselves. As for Germany, her hysterical protests only invite ridicule

What is so important, however, is not the incident—though highly dramatic it was—but the possibility that Norway is being blackmailed by Germany into a position hostile to the Allies. It appears that the Norwegian waters are being regularly used by German ships to escape the British blockade and the British Government allege that Allied steamers were actually torpedoed in Norwegian territorial waters. We do not believe that in Norway there is any genuine sympathy for the Nazis. But, under pressure, the Norwegian Government do seem to be playing Hitler's game. It is dangerous for a neutral State to act in this fashion as any moment another "Altmark" may land Norway right into the vortex of war.

Joint Electorates

A redeeming feature of the constitutional chaos in Sind and of the communal distrust in the country in general is the growing recognition of the fact that the distrust is largely due to separate electorates. The Shias and numerous other Muslims even in provinces where they are in a minority have come to realise that joint electorates with reservation of seats are the best means of cultivating inter-communal goodwill. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah echoes the feeling of large and growing sections of the Muslim community when he says that joint electorates are the best solvent of communal prejudices and that it is the absence of this reform that is to some extent responsible for the Pakistan cult, which, by the way, he condemned unreservedly. He will do a service to the country as well as to his community if he carries on propaganda in support of joint electorates even where Muslims are in a minority.

The general feeling in Sind in support of joint electorates is well reflected in the Ministry's Bill providing for this reform in all elections to local bodies. Its Statement of Objects and Reasons rightly describes common electorates as being "more in keeping with democratic institutions" and most helpful in bringing about better relations between the two major communities of the country. As special safeguards for the communties concerned, the Bill reserves seats to each according to its population and also provides that a candidate can be declared elected only if he obtains a prescribed minimum number of votes from his own community. We think that the latter condition is cumbrous and also superfluous if reservation of seats is allowed However, it may be given a trial. Surely, it is not a big price to pay for the boon of common electorates.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Neutral Powers' Protest

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Mr. Winston Churchill has put his foot again. This time it is not in the snow-laden London streets but in the icy neutral capitals. For calling the Germans "Huns" a few months ago over the wireless he was roundly reprimanded by his own countrymen and since Saturday last, when he broadcast on the progress of war, he is being assailed with severe criticisms by the neutral and non-belligerent countries. He has been charged with the intention of extending the war because he advised the neutrals to rally round the Allies to fight Germany. To Vernon Bartlett Churchill's method on Saturday night was the unorthodox line about the neutrals. "Instead of avoiding any reference to them as carefully as your grandmother or mine would have avoided any reference to ladies' legs or a whole number of other subjects," Bartlett says, "he reminded them quite frankly that the world would be a very different place if they were with one spontaneous impulse, to do their duty in accordance with the Covenant of the League, and stand together with the British and French Empires against aggression and wrong." The trouble is that the neutrals do not feel that "spontaneous impulse." They are conscious of the role that has been played in the past by the Allies in dealing with the affairs of the League.

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For the first time since the outbreak of the war the neutral countries have come out openly and angrily to criticise not only the First Lord of the Admiralty but also the British National Government as they feel that on Saturday it did try to drag them into the war. The neutral flare-up has been so great that authoritative circles in London had to issue a hurried statement that Mr. Churchill gave what was in the nature of a "fireside" talk. As far as the references to neutrals were concerned, they must carry great authority coming from Mr. Churchill, and should be taken as an estimation of a situation which should have already been obvious to everyone. The conditions in which the speech was made should be kept in their right proportions and perspective. The references to neutrals, it was stated did not represent any new departure, nor on the other hand a considered statement of Government policy. Britain is engaged in a war to prevent aggression and neutrals will be the first to benefit from our success.

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Foreign comments of the past six days, however, do not take this view. Of course, so far no direct representations have been made by any neutral Powers about the words relating to the neutrals in Mr. Churchill's broadcast. Nevertheless it is clear by now that those neutrals who have so far given any indications of their views disapprove of Mr. Churchill's reference officially. But the fact remains that the neutrals are very suspicious of the belligerents. One of the influential Dutch papers commenting on the speech retorted: "We don't want to go near any of the crocodiles," and we are not in need of the help of either crocodile." That sums up, in one sentence, the attitude of the neutrals in Europe towards Britain France and Germany.

The "Berlinske Aftenavis" in its leader, attacks in particular Mr Churchill's reference to the League Covenant and concludes; "The references to the League of Nations obligations can make an impression, and when it comes from the British side it must be said that British policy since 1923 bears the main responsibility for the fact that the sanctions article in the Covenant has long been dead and in the north has for many years been regarded as deprived of both guarantees and obligations". According to the "Vreme" of Yugoslavia, should the neutral yield to the pressure of the belligerents, the principle of freedom and independence would be abandoned for others' profits.

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Of course in reply to these charges of the neutrals it is pointed out in London that if the Allies lose the war then the neutrals will lose their independence whereas if the Allies win the war not only will the independence of existing neutrals be preserved, but the independence of those countries which have been conquered by Germany will be restored. It is recognised nevertheless that certain neutrals are hard hit by the economic warfare as waged by the Allies. But the view taken in Whitehall is that this hardship is not in the same category as the pressure—political and military, as well as economic—which Germany brings to bear on neutrals, seeing that the measures taken by the Allies are in the ultimate interest of the neutrals. There is even some criticism that certain neutrals are being allowed to import too many goods that might be of use to Germany and that the economic war as waged by the Allies is rationing, rather than stopping German supplies.

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Commenting on the outbursts of indignation among the neutral countries evoked by Mr Churchill's speech the Russian Press is unanimous in suggesting that there is nothing surprising in their indignation. "The Churchill speech contained a direct threat to the neutral countries," declares "Pravda," "but, strange as it may seem, the speech also evoked obvious dissatisfaction in Paris. Churchill threatens, but at the same time he discloses the plans of the Anglo-French imperialists to form new theatres of war in the East and South—i.e., in the Balkans, Mr. Churchill is scared. And scared not only because the plans of British imperialism are collapsing, but also because the attempts to involve the neutral countries in war are not succeeding, because the new theatres of war are not opening where Britain would like them. In Paris it is feared that Churchill's frankness will lead to actions contrary to those which he contemplated, that his admissions about the insufficient military strength of Britain and France will frighten away the neutral countries, and will disrupt plans to involve the neutral countries in war. The European Press calls the present war in Europe 'a war of nerves.' Churchill's speech shows to what extent the nerves of the British ruling class are shaken."

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One section of the British public thinks that Mr. Churchill's speech will strengthen the reported "whispering campaign" that is being waged against him in certain Conservative circles. Reference to this campaign has been made by Mr. A. J. Cummings in the "News Chronicle." This has been followed by a query by Hannen Swaffer who asks in the "Daily Herald:" What is the secret of the veiled criticism of Mr. Churchill now appearing in a section of the Tory Press? Is it part of the "whispering campaign" now being waged against him? Is the First Lord's immense popularity with the public the cause of official displeasure? In this connection Swaffer reminds his readers that it was only because of outside pressure that Mr. Churchill was, at the outbreak of war, included in the Cabinet. "Obstinate men do not like strong men. And there are so many duds in the Cabinet that Winston stands out. His broadcast, both in frankness and in brilliance of phrasing, make the others seem timorous and dull" adds Swaffer.

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Another aspect of the British policy that is causing acute controversy between this country and the United States since the outbreak of the war is the searching of American mails by Britain. When we learn what the American people are really saying about the British hold-up on their mails to Germany, it should be interesting. Three high-powered diplomatic correspondents—of the "Times," and the "Daily Telegraph," and Mr. W. N. Ewer of the "Daily Herald" told a story on the same day so unanimously that there was left no room for doubt that they had received it from an identical source of propaganda. Its purport was that there exists in America a Nazi agency which collected dollars by offering to send goods for American citizens to their relatives or friends in Germany. Of course, in this transaction no one can see any crime. The United States is a neutral country in this war. Citizens of the U. S. A. are therefore neutrals. There is no law to prevent them from giving what they will to Britons, French or Germans, or to the Argentines, the Portuguese and the Greeks. But the British Government claims and adopts the right to intercept American mails and to remove from them letters and packets addressed not inly to Germany but to neutral countries in Europe. Its only explanation is that these packets are "contraband."

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In this connection it may be noted that the "Manchester Guardian" has reported that American protests are becoming sharper, and that Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull, who must be counted as objectively pro-British, said that British interference was endangering goodwill. Confiscation of American mails is, according to the "Times" diplomatic correspondent, merely a case of "British rights courteously exercised under international law." And the "Daily Herald's" diplomatic correspondent trots along with the explanation that "the whole business is now being explained to the United States authorities." Nevertheless it seems that the American peo-

(Continued on page 8, column 1.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

The Enigmatic Mr. Shaw

Mr. George Bernard Shaw continues to be as great an enigma as ever. His replies to the questionnaire on Indian problems sent to him by the Indian Swarajya League, London, are typical of his perplexing wit. One had expected that a courageous Socialist like him would declare himself wholeheartedly for Indian freedom. But he shirks the issue by trotting out some Shavian cynicisms which may amuse some but are likely to disillusion the vast majority of his admirers in India. Asked "If Britain is fighting for democracy and freedom, how is the same principle to be applied to India?" he replies, "Presumably by the establishment in India of Dominion Home Rule as in Ireland."

As Elusive As Ever

He twits us for demanding a Constituent Assembly: "The demand shows remarkable confidence in the existence of adult universal wisdom and political sagacity in India. Its results in the countries that have tried it are not reassuring." This is possibly to be explained by his well-known contempt for parliamentary democracy. Then, following a line of argument startlingly akin to that followed by deep-dyed imperialists, he tells us:

"The Indian people must be prepared for startling curtailments of their personal liberties under Dominion Home Rule. In Eire five military officers can take any Irish citizens and have him shot by court martial, and any police chief constable can enter a house and seize the furniture unless the occupier can prove that he has not stolen it—that is, prove a negative. Such things were impossible under British rule.

We are not inclined to believe that Mr. Shaw, in his old age, has turned imperialist. Perhaps he could not resist the temptation of pulling up the Irish Government for their suppression of civil liberties. In any case, Shaw's wit remains as elusive as ever, his cynicism has the same devastating quality and it is idle to try to pin him down to a partisan attitude in a political argument.

No Veto Again

The Senate of the Bombay University has only vindicated its own past decision by resolving to hold the Matriculation examination twice a year instead of once as at present. Though the change can be effected only if it is sanctioned by the Chancellor, we earnestly hope the ex-officio Governor-Chancellor will not veto the considered decision of the Senate. The last veto was justified by some on the ground that after the Senate had declared for two examinations, some serious administrative difficulties were revealed in implementing its decision. Now those difficulties have been considered and proved to be quite surmountable. If in these circumstances the Senate's decision should be again vetoed, it will precipitate a serious constitutional crisis.

Is It Still Ambiguous?

It is a pity that the Vice-Chancellor ruled out of order Mrs. Munshi's resolution suggesting that the Syndicate, the Academic Council and other University authorities concerned should consider the advisability and feasibility of introducing Hindustani as an additional language to be studied as a compulsory subject at least in the Matriculation examination, and, if possible and advisable, in all further courses of studies leading up to graduation in the Faculty of Arts. He did so on the ground that there was much ambiguity about the word 'Hindustani.' But the word has been in common use for many years, with a definite meaning during the last ten years or so. If more definiteness were desired, the resolution could have been so amended as to contain an accepted definition of the term. The Vice-Chancellor was, however, so kind as to assure the Senate that he would allow the resolution to be moved on a future occasion if it was precisely worded. We trust Mrs. Munshi will soon avail herself of this assurance.

Abdul Qayum's Report

In the course of the interview that he gave to our representative, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Home Minister, Sind, said that the Government of that province had done everything to protect the Hindus and had made provision in the new budget with a view to give greater security to them. This should reassure Hindus in Sind many of whom in some parts of that province have, since the recent Sukkar riots, been overwhelmed by a sense of fear and insecurity. In this connection Sir Ghulam Hussain expressed his surprise that the report submitted by Mr. Abdul Qayum, M.L.A. (Central), who had been deputed by the Working Committee of the Congress to investigate into the causes and incidents of the Sukkar riots, has not yet been published. The report, which will be considered by the next meeting of the Working Committee, will, we have no doubt, be soon published.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

If a man feels it in his bones it is apt to be rheumatism.

Some men are constantly trying to lower the record for meanness.

Honesty may not be the best policy for the get-rich-quick promoter.

It is sometimes easier to keep out of the matrimonial harness than it is to get out.

When some people get busy it is always in connection with something that is none of their business.

No matter how great a philosopher a man may be he can never figure out how he caught that cold.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Truth Is On The March"!

LONDON, February 18.

An article by Mr. Hore-Belisha, entitled "Shall we fight for Finland now"? which was an appeal for immediate and substantial armed support for Finland is published by the "News of the World" with explanations in parenthesis stating the number of lines deleted by the Censor.

Altogether, 44 lines have been deleted and the newspaper states that they omitted them at the request of Government as being contrary to public policy, although the newspaper regarded the passages as a genuine contribution to right judgment of the problem.—Reuter.

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The author of "Belisha Beacons", it appears, was caught disregarding the red lights of the Censor's office.

In any case, a numerologist is not required to explain the significance of 44 lines that were deleted.

* * * *

The Liberal Federation has suggested that the Viceroy should convene "a conference of about 150 representatives elected by recognized organizations of several parties, communities and interests in the country to determine the principles of the future constitution of India".

According to Anglo-India, "the earnestness of the Liberals in the matter of following up the suggestion was reflected in the decision authorising the President to co-operate with other political parties and interests to facilitate such a move". Read on.

* * * *

The earnestness of the Junior Colleague in the matter of following up the suggestion is reflected in the following numerical table apportioning the seats in this conference of 150 that he has promptly prepared for us:—

Liberals (If there are as many)	50
Muslim League	75
Hindu Mahasabha	90
Europeans	25
Anglo-Indians	20
Depressed Classes	50
Indian Christians	30
Landlords	30
Parsis	10
Sikhs	10
Commercial and Industrial Interests	25
Representatives of Princes	50
Total	150

You may question the young fellow's arithmetic but one has got to admit he has been trying to be fair to all "parties, communities and interests" and giving them adequate weightage.

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No. Mr. Sumner Welles, the American President's Envoy, is not coming to India for a "re-establishment of peace on the foundations of freedom and independence for all nations"!

* * * *

"Incredible indignation" has been aroused in Germany by the "Altmark" affair and newspapers are accusing the Allies of "piracy" and "murder".

We are duly amused.

* * * *

The papers threaten:

"Let it be known in London that the tragedy of Josing Fjord has made up the mind of all Germans. We shall present the bill".

Errors and omissions excepted, of course!

* * * *

Presiding over the social gathering of a school at Vile Parle on Sunday, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, president of the Indian Liberal Federation, spoke of the position of students in reference to politics. In his opinion students should avoid going to political meetings of a demonstrative nature, but there was no objection to their attending political meetings which were likely to increase their knowledge.

Such as those, for instance, that are convened by non-demonstrative Liberals?

* * * *

Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh referring to the present activity amongst Muslim Leaguers and Hindu independents to form an alternative Ministry in Sind, says, "the Opposition are building castles in air".

And there is no likelihood of their agreeing to whether the architecture will be in the Saracenic or Mohanjadaro tradition!

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According to Mr. N. M. Joshi, one of the wartime jobs under the Supply Department has gone to a gentleman whose pay has been raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,500.

Norwegian Government's Inaction Criticised

Britain Demands Internment Of "Altmark"

Nazi "Hell Ship" Possessed Offensive Arms

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The British Government's communication to the Norwegian Government says, "It is notorious that the "Altmark" participated in the depredations of the "Graf Spee" to which she acted as an auxiliary.

The British Government had the best of reasons, confirmed by British subjects taken off the "Graf Spee" and previously imprisoned in the "Altmark", for knowing that there were some 300 to 400 Britishers aboard who had long been living under intolerable conditions.

POSSESSED OFFENSIVE ARMS.

The "Altmark" is also credibly believed to possess offensive armaments. The record of the "Altmark" must have been well-known to the Norwegian Government and in the view of His Majesty's Government it was incumbent on the Norwegian authorities when she entered Bergen and requested for passage through Norwegian territorial waters to subject her to a most careful search.

His Majesty's Government would be grateful for full particulars with regard to how the search was conducted and what facts were discovered.

FAILED IN HER DUTY.

After referring to Norway as apparently failing in her duty as a neutral, the note asks, If they had found British prisoners aboard, what would they have done with them? Either they would have released them or anyhow held them pending full examination of the position.

His Majesty's Government felt, therefore, they had every right to complain about inaction by the Norwegian Government Three hundred Britishers were kept for weeks and months in close confinement and if these prisoners had found their way to a camp in Germany, the Norwegian Government would have been responsible for their fate.

The note concludes with demanding the internment of the "Altmark".

The German claim that the "Altmark" is an "unarmed merchantship" has caused considerable astonishment in London.

It is authoritatively pointed out that there is no trace of any vessel called the "Altmark" in Lloyds register of merchant shipping. On the other hand in the June, 1939 list of coast and ship stations published by the International Union of Telegraphic and Wireless Communication, Ferne a German vessel named "Altmark" appears as a warship.

wegian authorities to establish the presence of between 300 and 400 British prisoners aboard the "Altmark" when she had s[illegible] at Bergen.

"The Norwegian Minister was asked to obtain urgently an explanation of the circumstances which had given rise to this complaint. He was informed that it appeared to His Majesty's Government that the Norwegian Government had in this matter failed in their duty as a neutral, and His Majesty's Government felt that the case against this particular ship was such that they were justified in pressing that the "Altmark" should be interned."

American & French Reaction

PARIS, Feb. 18.

Full support for British Admiralty's action regarding "Altmark" is given in well-informed circles.

Attention is drawn to repeated German violations of Norwegian territorial waters including U-boat torpedo action. Question is being asked whether the Norwegian authorities acted in a completely neutral manner inasmuch as "Altmark" was an armed belligerent vessel.

CANADA WELCOMES IT

OTTAWA: The rescue of British prisoners from 'Altmark" is welcomed in Canada as another naval achievement for Britain.

SURPRISE FOR AMERICA

WASHINGTON: The first reaction to the news of boaring of "Altmark" in well informed circles was surprise at Britain's violation of three-mile limit but there is disposition to withhold judgment pending clarification of the report that the Norwegians informed the British Government that there were no British prisoners in the vessel. There is widespread understanding of the action which rescued so many distressed persons.

"DASHING PIECE OF ACTION."

NEW YORK: Though doubtful of the exact legality of the "Altmark" incident, ordinary people admire it as a dashing piece of action which the stories of the prisoners sufferings alone might justify.—Reuter.

NORWAY MUST EXPLAIN

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Foreign Office states: "Lord Halifax yesterday lodged a complaint with the Norwegian Minister against the failure of the Nor-

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 18.

"Thank God we had the guts to do it" and "the Nelson touch" are the two of the headings under which the press unanimously praise Government's order to the "Cossack" to enter Norwegian waters and rescue the Britons from the "Altmark."

The "Sunday Times" says: "It is a heartening piece of news. The Norwegian authorities on the spot put themselves in the wrong. They had no business to allow her neutrality to be exploited for conveying captive Britons to Germany."

NO MORE NONSENSE.

The "Sunday Dispatch" says: "Britain has demonstrated that there will be no more nonsense. If a Government cannot keep its waters neutral; if it affords shelter to enemy ship of war; Britain must and now clearly will act in defence of rights of this country."

The "Sunday Express" says: "The whole world is basing considerations on broad claims of humanity and sympathy apart from points of law and will applaud Mr. Churchill and the Navy for their actions."

"The People" states that if the British Navy, knowing that there were men who were prisoners and who could be rescued, had left them to their fate for mere quibble of nice international procedure every honest Briton would have cried "shame" and every follower of Hitler would have shouted himself hoarse in derision.

"The Sunday Chronicle" says: "The Admiralty's order will be endorsed enthusiastically by the whole Empire.

"The Sunday Pictorial" says that the world had begun to think that this was not the same Britain which was proud and justly respected. But the order which went out from Churchill's Admiralty and was boldly carried out by our sailors, descendants of Nelson, puts Britain right in the eyes of Britain, neutrals—yes—and Germans.—Reuter.

FUTILITY OF DIPLOMATE NOTE

LONDON, February 19

That the action of the Admiralty in the "Altmark" affair was justified is the theme of newspaper comment.

The "Times" says that in order to perform his duty, Captain Vian had to take the belligerent ship into neutral waters—as the Germans had done before him. The difference is that the German ships entered in order to break the law, the British in order to thwart that intention.

The "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" say that if the Admiralty had permitted the fraud of the "Altmark's" captain to succeed, they would have been condoning violation of international law. Their action vindicated law and did justice.

The "News Chronicle" says, "Force is the only argument Nazis understand and force has been properly applied."

The "Daily Herald" says, "There can be no honest doubt anywhere in the world that, the Admiralty's action was thoroughly justified and the Nazis appeal to international law, which they brazenly violated, must be left to the ridicule that it deserves."

The provincial press strongly endorses the Admiralty's action and a typical comment is that of the "Birmingham Post."

It says that Norway was assisting a German warship to take to a German prison British captives illegally held. Norway cannot complain if in such an emergency the British Government used a destroyer instead of a diplomatic note.—Reuter.

"STARTING POINT FOR FIGHT OF ALL AGAINST ALL"

German Opinion On "Altmark" Affair

BERLIN, Feb. 19.

In a comment which is obviously inspired the press declares that Norway must do something more than protest to Britain over the "Altmark" affair.

"No state can regard itself a neutral which tolerates such a monstrous crime or disposes it off by a protest", declares the "Official News Agency".

"The cowardly attack on the "Altmark" can become a starting point for a fight of all against all".—Reuter.

OSLO DENIES CHARGE

Steamers Not Sunk Within Three Mile Limit

OSLO, Feb. 19.

Commenting on the torpedoing of two British steamers and one Greek steamer a Foreign Ministry spokesman declared that there was no evidence that the "Thomaswalton" and "Garoufalia" were sunk inside the three mile limit. "Deptford" sank inside the limit but there was no proof of any of the vessels being torpedoed.

He added that the German Government after investigation had declared it impossible that these three sinkings could have been due to German naval forces as no U-boat was near the waters concerned at the time.—Reuter.

Norway A Victim Of Deception

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19

Doctor V. M. Celders of Leiden University, a well-known authority on international law, concludes in an interview, published in the "Telegraaf", that the "Altmark" unlawfully entered the Norwegian waters.

On the other hand, says Dr. Celders. "The British warships committed no violation of neutrality when they entered the Fjord because they were entitled to stay twentyfour hours in territorial waters.

Britain, he adds, was entitled to insist on a more thorough search of the "Altmark" by the Norwegian authorities but should not have taken the law into her own hands. If Norway is a victim of deception, she is not guilty of infringing neutrality obligations. —Reuter.

"BRITAIN ACTED RIGHTLY," SAYS FRENCH PAPER

PARIS, Feb 19.

French public opinion supports the action of the British Admiralty with regard to the "Altmark."

The "Intransige" writes:" Once more Germany is caught redhanded violating international laws. Britain acted rightly for neutrality cannot function only one way."

"Le Temps" says: "One cannot demand absolute respect for neutrality which the interested neutral State does not itself respect."—Reuter.

U. S. A. JUSTIFIES BRITISH ACTION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

With the full story of the "Altmark" now known, the doubts felt here at first with regard to the propriety of the British action have disappeared leaving only admiration for a daring exploit and the feeling that it was completely justified in the circumstances.

The "Washington Star" says: "Unquestionably Norway is on the spot but the evidence disclosed seems to justify the British course."—Reuter.

"Breaches Of Neutrality" In Northern States

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19.

Fears that the "Altmark" incident may pave the way for serious breaches of neutrality in Northern States have been expressed in Stockholm.

The newspaper "Allehanda" says: "Northern flank of the great war zone has been used in a way which increases the danger for all. The neutrality of small countries seems worth like when the interests of great powers are at stake".—Reuter.

Mr. B. Sen Gupta, Managing Editor of the United Press of India, had half an hour's interview with H. E. the Governor at Peshawar on Monday.

HOW "ALTMARK" WAS FOUND

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A graphic account of the finding of the "Altmark" was given to-day by the leader of the formation of three aircraft R. A. F. coastal command selected for the task.

He said that after being given a verbal picture of the ship, they set off for the coast of Norway, visible over thirty miles away, and proceeded to comb thoroughly the area from the extreme south point of Norway northwards. "Fifteen miles ahead, I saw a smudge of smoke and a minute later, a ship, but she was not the "Altmark." Fifteen seconds later, I spotted another ship which was recognised as the "Altmark." All the three aircraft dived down and the crews saw her name in letters a foot high. "I caught sight of my men out of the corner of my eye that they were not holding one thumb up (signal of success); each man had botn thumbs up. For a few moments they went wild as we swept across the "Altmark's decks at runnel height. We could see only one man on the deck and he was hanging over the rail as if seasick or looking for mines.. There was no other sign of life aboard and not the slightest evidence of any alarm. Not a shot was fired from the "Altmark's" hidden guns. We took note of her position and headed for home."

All the three aircraft returned safely after an eight hour flight across the North Sea and on their way back, no enemy aircraft was seen.

MERCHANT NAVY'S THANKS.

The officers of the Merchant Navy Federation thanked the Admiralty for having rescued the "Altmark" prisoners.

Mr. Churchill replied: "Your tribute to the officer and men who rescued the prisoners will strengthen the ties between the Royal Navy and their comrades the Merchant Navy."

Norwegians Failed In Duty

NEW YORK:—"The failure of the Bergen official to discover or even suspect the presence of more than 300 prisoners who declared that they howled, yelled and beat on the hatch cover seems incredible," declares the "New York Times."

"The Herald Tribune" states: "It would seem that the Norwegian authorities had failed in their duty of defending their neutrality when they overlooked the presence of the "Altmark" prisoners."

GERMAN BLACKMAIL?

PARIS:—International rules, says Mr. Charles Morice in the "Petit Parisien," had unquestionably been violated by the "Altmark's" captain who had deliberately misled the Norwegians by concealing his cargo of prisoners and his guns.

"The Petit Journal" says: "It would appear that the Norwegian control became an accomplice of the German Government. If this was proved to have been the case, the situation might become extremely serious, because it would clearly establish the power which is exercised on certain neutral countries by German blackmail."

OSLO PAPER'S DEFENCE.

OSLO:—The newspaper "Morgen Bladet" declares that Norway's handling of the case was absolutely correct according to International Law. "It was our right to allow the "Altmark" a free passage when the ship acted according to regulations and we had no right nor duty to release the British prisoners."

BERLIN VIEW.

BERLIN:—"Dermontag" declares that Mr. Churchill has caused Britain to suffer "an extremely serious moral defeat."

American Jurists Condemn Norway's Action

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

"The New York Times" says: "Severe criticism of Norway for having failed to determine the true status of the "Altmark" was voiced by three American authorities on International Law.

Mr. Frederic Coudert, who was formerly Legal Adviser to the British Embassy, expressed the opinion that Britain was entirely justified, because Norway was clearly guilty of an altogether unneutral act in permitting the "Altmark" to harbour British prisoners in her waters.

Mr. James Gerard, the American Ambassador in Germany before the United States entered the last war, said that the Norwegian Government should have inspected the vessel and taken off the prisoners. Germany had no more right to take the prisoners through Norwegian waters than to take them by train from New York to San Francisco.

NORWAY'S OMISSION OF DUTY

Mr. James Ryan, Chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on protecting Americans property in foreign countries and the high seas, declared that it was the duty of Norway to determine the true status of the "Altmark" before allowing the vessel to proceed on her waters. He thought that there was considerable justification of the British action.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" says that persons in Washington familiar with The Hague Convention expressed the opinion privately that Britain has tenable grounds in International Law to support her.

The State Department circles feel that comment is inadvisable, but unofficial observers expressed the view that the outcome of the controversy with Norway might hinge upon whether the "Altmark" could be classed as a warship or a naval auxiliary.—Reuter.

Battle Over Status Of Neutrality

Norway Demands Reparation And Guarantee Despite British Charge-Sheet

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Norwegian Government have protested "most strongly and emphatically" to London on the "Altmark" incident. The Prime Minister of Norway, who is at present acting as Minister for Foreign Affairs, conferred with the British Minister and in strong words expressed the "horror and indignation felt by the Norwegian Government at this gross violation of Norway's neutrality." The Norwegian Legation in London has been ordered to demand that the British Navy be instructed to respect Norwegian neutrality and to state that the Norwegian Government expect compensation and satisfaction, and the prisoners must be handed over.

The Norwegian Minister in London was summoned to the British Foreign Office to hear Government's views on the incident.

German Protest

The German Minister in Oslo handed a written protest to the Norwegian Foreign Office against the British action The Note recorded "the sharpest protest against the unheard-of violation of international law in Norwegian coastal waters and against the fact that the Norwegian Government did not accord sufficient protection to our ship "Altmark." The matter is unique in world history, and I must insist—with reservation of further demands by my Government—that the 'status quo' on board the "Altmark" should be at once reconstituted as far as is possible after the losses suffered, that amends are made for damage caused, and that all available forces are put into action against the perpetrators. I must draw your attention to the fact that we regard the situation as being the most serious possible—a situation which may have the gravest consequences."

British Official Statement

An official statement issued by the Norwegian Foreign Office runs: "On the afternoon of February 16, the German steamer "Altmark" was passing through Norwegian territorial waters under the escort of a Norwegian torpedo boat. At 4-30 p.m. two British destroyers fired warning shots and tried to stop the "Altmark." The commander of the Norwegian torpedo boat protested and the "Altmark" entered the Josing Fjord. A British destroyer followed it. After a renewed protest by the Norwegian torpedo boat, the British destroyer left the Fjord, but shortly afterwards, a British cruiser and five destroyers appeared inside the three-mile limit.

"Shortly afterwards one of the destroyers sailed near the coast and made use of its searchlights The vessel suddenly entered the Fjord and removed a number of prisoners from the "Altmark" and sailed away. The small Norwegian torpedo boat, which had been joined by another torpedo boat, again protested but could do nothing against the superior British power."

Germany Thinks It's Outrageous

An official statement issued in Berlin about the "Altmark" incident describes it as "an unheard of act of violence, an unparalleled act of British piracy—a new and lasting blot on the British Navy and a piece of roguery unworthy of human beings." The official wireless commentator threatened retaliation and said: "Consequences may be released the extent of which it is difficult to foretell. Every German understands that this unheard-of British crime must be expiated."

The "Cossack," with the "Altmark" captives aboard, has arrived at Leith. The captives were removed in ambulances and motor-buses. Great crowds had gathered outside the dock gates and along the approaches, and gave the men a tumultuous reception.

Prisoners' Stories

The first men to leave the "Altmark" were a batch of West Indians. A survivor from the "Doric Star," William Curtis, of South Shields, said he was on the "Altmark" for ten weeks, and added: "We were confined for a fortnight without being allowed on deck. They would not let us see anything. There was very little food. We ate black bread and tea. For a long time we got no water and had to put up with tea. The Germans behaved very badly, and the skipper was a tyrant.'

After being kept under the hatches for so long, Curtis said, he could scarcely believe it when he was told to go on deck. "Then I realised that British sailors had taken command", he added.

Frederick Thomas of Liverpool, stated that when he was transferred from the "Graf Spee" to the "Altmak," he was put into a compartment with the iron hatches battened down over 45 men. It was a filthy place, with no fresh air. Conditions were terrible, and the Germans made them as miserable as they possibly could with their cruel and heartless treatment.

Another prisoner stated that before the British were taken off the "Altmark" a time bomb had been fixed in their quarters, and if the rescuers had come half an hour later, it might have been too late.

"Thank God we had the guts to do it" and "The Nelson Touch" are two of the headings under which the British Press unanimously praises Government's order to the "Cossack" to enter Norwegian waters and rescue the Britons from the "Altmark."

M. P. Found Shot Dead

LONDON, Feb. 19.

It transpires that Sir William Cayzer who was a member of Parliament for Chester and his butler were found dead at his home in Kinpurnie castle with gunshot wounds on the head.—Reuter.

SIR CHARLES WILLIAM CAYZER DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Sir Charles William Cayzer passed away.—Reuter.

JAP. TROOPS RETREATING

Nippon's Reverses In Kwangsi Sector

CHUNGKING, Feb. 19.

War Minister, General Ho Ying Chin, has announced that the Japanese troops in southern Kwangsi are rapidly falling back on Nanning.

This is the first official news to support the recent reports of Japanese reverses in Kwangsi where the Chinese offensive has been under way for several weeks.

General Ho added that the nearest Chinese troops were only ten miles from Nanning.—Reuter.

Thirteen Men Arrested In Dublin

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.

A hotel here was surrounded by 150 armed soldiers and Bren machineguns were trained on its two entrances in a raid carried out late on Saturday night.

The police drew cordons across the streets in the vicinity and a small party of soldiers with fixed bayonets entered the hotel. Thirteen men were taken into custody.—Reuter.

ROPING IN FOR FEDERATION

Special Officer Busy Among Kathiawar Talukdars

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, February 19.

It is learnt that preparations for the Federation scheme are going on in Kathiawar. All petty Talukdars are supposed to have been asked to submit their final reply before March 8. A special officer is trying to bring them round. It is further learnt that different Chiefs of States are recommended to Talukdars to go under their sovereignty.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN KUSHTEA

Thirteen Workers Arrested: Several In Hospital Sequel To Assaults

KUSHTEA, Feb. 19.

Fresh trouble is reported in the mill area. During the last two days about 20 workers of the Mohini Mills were assaulted, five of whom are lying in hospital.

Thirteen persons, all of whom are employees of the Mill, have been arrested in this connection.

Armed police are posted at danger zones and Mr. E G. Creek, Sub-Divisional Officer, is taking all precautions against further trouble.—United Press.

FODDER-FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR

Urgent Need For Public Help

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19.

A relief camp for cattle affected by the fodder-famine in Kathiawar, was opened at Dhari. Only 1,500 cattle could be accommodated there. The pressure for admission was so high and the number so big that the management had to seek the help of the Collector.

It is said that, no further extension of relief work is possible if public donations are not forthcoming.

Oslo Says Sinking In 3-Mile Limit Was Not Due To Nazi Action

OSLO, Feb. 19.

Commenting on the torpedoing of two British steamers and one Greek steamer a Foreign Ministry spokesman declared that there was no evidence that the "Thomas Walton" and "Garoufalia" were sunk inside the three-mile limit. The "Deptford" sank inside the limit, but there was no proof of any of the vessels being torpedoed.

He added that the German Government, after investigation, had declared it impossible that these three sinkings could have been due to German naval forces as no U-Boat was near the waters concerned at the time.—Reuter.

Paraguayan President Assumes All Powers

ASUNCION, Feb. 19.

The Paraguayan President, Mr. Estigarribbea, has announced that following the collective resignation of parliament, he is assuming responsibility of total political power for such time as is necessary to assure peace and order.

He has also announced his decision to proclaim political truce emphasising that he counts on the support of the army and the Navy.—Reuter.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Subhas Bose must have wondered a little at Calcutta's great reception of the Mahatma.

Mr. Jinnah has now come to a stage in politics when he gives exclusive interviews to the "Daily Mail". I always thought Mr. Jinnah was cut out for better things. Perhaps I am wrong. I don't know, but I am beginning to lose faith in our promising statesmen and politicians.

The Congress is an essentially Hindu organisation, says the Muslim League. Therefore, according to Muslim League logic, it elected an essentially Muslim President. Why?

This India is a beautiful country Mr. Jinnah. Why do you want to break it?

The Mahatma at Shantiniketan must have been a poem in itself.

The war is forecasted to last four years, or two if the expected revolution in Germany comes as soon.

I suppose the Zetlands and the Chamberlains will begin to revise their outlook on India after waiting for the German revolution.

Who will wake up first—the German or the Indian people? Rumour says that Lord Zetland sleeps with an alarm clock under his pillow, so that it will sound when the time comes.

NEUTRAL POWERS' PROTEST

(Continued from page 6)

ple will answer in their own admirable language. As it is the New York Correspondent of the Beaverbrook's "Daily Express" has already cabled to his paper that "if you could read your American papers right now you would wonder where all this much advertised sympathy for England's fight has gone." Beaverbrook's correspondent admits that "there is a fear deep down on all sides that England is doing everything she can to drag America into the conflict."

★

Under the heading "Asking too Much" the New York "World-Telegram" severely criticises a British newspaper which contends that it was only reasonable that British should ask for tolerance from Americans "if our fight for existence (and for theirs) subjects them, against our desire, to serious inconvenience." The "World-Telegram" says: "The British seem to be thinking that England is fighting for the life of the United States, which declines to risk its own skin, that we are slackers who should be ashamed to squawk when England pushes our rights around. It is a shabby recompense for the revision of the Neutrality Act, which is enabling England and France to obtain airplanes which they could not buy elsewhere." After reviewing the seizures of mails and the searching of ships, the "World-Telegram" continues: "The most unlettered Cockney in England knows that if the worst came to the worst we could put the brake on those airplane shipments simply and quietly.

★

A respected Fleet-street journalist applied recently for a commission. He is 47, had held the rank of major in the Great War, winning the D.C.M. and the M. C. For references he gave W. S. Morrison, Minister of Food, Sir Reginald Dorman Smith, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Lloyd George, public figures with whom his work had brought him in contact. All wrote recommending him.

The War Office wrote back, asked for two further references. He gave the name of the Editor of his paper, a distinguished pro-Government organ, and that of an important farmer. The War Office wrote again, asked for a banker's reference. He has now joined as a private in a pioneer regiment. He does not wear his M. C. ribbon, claiming that his rank does not entitle him to.

MUNSHI INDICTS

Reign Of Terror In Limbdi

Heroic Struggle Of People Of This Principality Is A Step In Greater Struggle For India's Freedom

APPEAL TO THAKORE TO RETRACE STEPS: DEMAND FOR IMPARTIAL INQUIRY

Speaking at the Limbdi Day meeting under the auspices of the Kathiawad Praja Mandal at Popatwadi on Monday, Mr. K. M. Munshi, said:—

It grieves me exceedingly that I have to say anything with regard to the Limbdi State. I have been, and claim to be, on the most friendly and intimate terms with the Thakore Saheb whom in the past I looked upon as the old type of Rajput chief who found his salvation in being the father of his people. It is only out of the regard in which I hold him and his house that I am driven to appeal to him that at his age, and with his experience, it behoves him to repair the wrongs which have been inflicted upon his people in his name.

Before the incident you know well Limbdi was scarcely known. It is a small principality with an area of 343 square miles and a population of 40,000 souls, where the incidents of taxation per head was three times that of the Bombay Presidency, where 50 per cent of the revenue was spent on the ruling family, about 44 per cent. on administration charges, and only 6 per cent. for the betterment of the people. At any time and in any country this State of affairs would be insufferable.

SHOCKING AFFAIRS

On the testimony of witnesses of unimpeachable integrity since January 1939, the affairs in Limbdi have been shocking. Even a bare summary of facts would have awakened the conscience of the world, had we not been living in an age when organised gangsterism on an international scale has blunted its edge.

The Praja Mandal of Limbdi was started on the 23rd of 1938. It was led by some of the wealthiest and most leading citizens of Limbdi. It preached no sedition. It desired no revolution. It wanted to exercise the bare elementary right of enrolling members in the villages. That was high treason in the eyes of Limbdi authorities deserving of severe penalty.

The result can be summarised in a few words. Between the 12th January 1939, and 19th of February 1939, that is 5 weeks, there were 4 mass dacoities: 15 major thefts; many more minor thefts; over 800 persons were wounded; and two motor cars smashed in this little State. In all cases the victims happened to be Praja Mandal workers and no one else. In spite of these sudden outbreaks of gangsterism, not a single inquiry was instituted, not a single person was arrested and not a single proceeding was launched against any one for molesting the Praja Mandal workers, who I am proud to say, were not guilty of even a single act of retaliation.

Between the 19th February 1939, and to-day a whole year has elapsed. 6,000 men, of the State's one-seventh population and of it the best, have left the limits of Limbdi, terrorised by the methods adopted during those fateful five weeks. During this year, 369 houses have been confiscated; 12,248 bighas of land have been forfeited; Rs. 40,000 have been levied by way of fines; over Rs. 50,000 worth of crops have been stolen or confiscated; several shops have been broken open; Rs. 40,000 have either been stolen or looted; and outstandings amounting to Rs. 1,46,000 have not been allowed to be recovered by the merchants.

The lands of all peasants who have migrated have been confiscated. The lands of all merchants whether they have migrated or not have been confiscated. Heavy fines have been imposed upon those who are or were suspected to have taken part in the movement. The shops of merchants who have migrated have been broken open and the goods removed. And all this was done without a single prohibitory order, or arrest, or notice or proceeding of any sort of kind.

TRAGIC POSITION

The present position is tragic. 4,000 of Limbdi's people are still under hijrat. The State is under siege. No one who has left is allowed to return to Limbdi. No one dares enter or leave Limbdi.

A wife in Limbdi is not allowed to go out or the husband is not allowed to go in to see each other. There is no appeal, no relief, no hope.

All this punishment is vested upon the unfortunate people of Limbdi because some of the citizens tried to exercise the elementary civil liberty of organising an association and approaching the villages with a message of hope.

There might have been democratic governments in the provinces of India; the Viceroy of India may hope to put India on the Statute of Westminster very soon, but in this little principality protected by the political department of the Government of India, there is no liberty, no safety, no decency of civilised administration. Inside and outside the State its subjects tremble under the shadow of an unrestricted reign of terror.

APPEAL TO THAKORE

The Thakore Saheb is a religious-minded man. I know he loves Ramayana as the breath of his life. I invite him to look into that great book which he worships and to retrace the steps in the light of Hindu traditions of kingship, of which he claims to be the heir.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

In fairness to his reputation, in the interests of his family let him either clear the reputation of his State by an independent inquiry or expiate for the sins of those who are administering the State in his name. And if the Government of India claims any shred of responsibility for the welfare of the subjects of Indian States, let them set up an independent inquiry. But I know such steps will be taken. The princely order is too great an imperial asset at this time.

Nationalist India, whether in the provinces or in the States, must rely on its own strength and generate a spirit of heroic and non-violent resistance through courage and sufferings. The struggle of Limbdi is but a step in the greater struggle for the emancipation of the Indian Nation.

Among the other speakers were Messrs Durlabhji Umedchand, Balvantrai Mehta, Samaldas Gandhi and S. K. Patil.

"Baby Day" procession held at Matunga on Sunday under the auspices of the Deen Daya Sangh.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN FRONTIER

Kumarappa To Submit Plan To Govt.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 19.

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary, All-India Village Industries' Association, who is here on Government invitation, will shortly submit to the Frontier Government his scheme for the development of cottage industries in the province and some tribal areas.—United Press.

Prajamandal Warns Limbdi Thakore

WADHWAN, Feb. 19.

The Limbdi Prajamandal has issued a statement to the Press in course of which it narrates the events of the past one year and describes the methods of repression on villagers since February 19, 1939, when the first session of the Parishad was arranged to be held.

The statement adds, "The Prajamandal takes one more occasion to sound a word of warning to the ruler of Limdi for being adamant in continuous repression relying on Paramount Power to endorse it. The Thakore Saheb should understand that it is not in his interest to have as his subjects, people with no moral spine. He must have realised this after such large scale migration from his State. The Thakore Saheb must also realise that the paramountcy in this country is bound to vest ultimately in people themselves."

The Prajamandal appeals to the State subjects to gather strength to suffer and sacrifice.

It also appeals to all to maintain the boycott of Limbdi State cotton and continue till the Prajamandal withdraws it officially.—United Press.

LIMBDI REFUGEES WELCOME GOPALDAS

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN, February 19.

Durbar Gopaldas, President, Limbdi Praja Mandal, was accorded a rousing reception at Wadhwan Station, when he came here to participate in the annual celebrations of Limbdi Day as it marks the end of one year of migration from that State.

In the morning Messrs Rasiklal Parikh, leader of Praja Mandal and Popatlal Sheth Zalawad were present when Flag Salutation ceremony was performed. In the afternoon Durbar Gopaldas attended a mass sacrificial spinning programme at Joravarnagar, where the immigrants are staying in large numbers. On completing one year of migration Praja Mandal have issued a lengthy statement requesting all those in India and abroad to continue to help in making the State cotton boycott successful and help the emigrants in the achievement of their goal.

Much enthusiasm prevails amongst the refugees who are participating in to-day's crowded programme.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES CALL FOR TROOPS

MIANWALI, Feb. 19.

It is learnt that with a view to combating tribal raids in Isakhel Tahsil 500 troops have been requisitioned by the civil authorities.—A. P.

RAIDERS LOOT PIECEGOODS

D. I. KHAN, Feb. 19.

A raiding gang is reported to have looted bales of piecegoods which were being carried on three camels to Paniala yesterday. The dacoity occurred about five miles from Dera Ismail Khan.

The police are pursuing the raiders.—A. P.

Congress' Sweeping Victory In Town Area Election

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, (By Mail.)

The counting of ballot papers, which took place last evening in the Town Hall at Kosi Kalan, has revealed that all the candidates, set up by the Congress, to contest the election of the Kosi Kalan Town Area Committee, have been returned with large majorities, defeating all the candidates, supported by the Muslim League, one of them being a Muslim and three Hindus.

It must be noted here that in the Town Area Committee of Kosi Kalan, there are six members, four elected and two nominated. The Congress had set up four candidates to contest all the seats and has now secured them.

Mavlankar Inaugurates Rotary Week

BARODA, Feb. 19.

An advice to have a spirit of service which is the aim of the Rotary Movement, was tendered by the Hon. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, inaugurating today the Rotary Week, organised by the Baroda Rotary Club, at the Nyaya Mandir Hall. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan, presided.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari said that the spirit of service of the Rotary Movement was needed by Indians to-day to serve the country, without dividing themselves into various factions.

Mr. Mavlankar visited the Labour Welfare Centre organised by the Baroda Rotary Club at Navi Dharti and expressed satisfaction at the work of the Centre.

MAHARAJA'S TOUR.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar visited Padra and acquainted himself with the situation prevailing there.

He will visit Dabhoi, Sankheda and Savli also during this week.—United Press.

Sir Auriel Stein, a 72-year-old English archaeologist and Mon. Mackin, a French archaeologist and Head of the French Archaeological Mission in Afghanistan, accompanied by Madame Mackin, arrived at Peshawar and left for Taxila in connection with important work on Buddhist relics.

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For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

NO AILMENT resulting from poor or sluggish circulation of the blood can resist the curative action of Elasto. Varicose veins are restored to a healthy condition, the heart becomes steady, the arteries supple, skin troubles clear up, leg ulcers (bad leg) heal naturally *and the cure is lasting*, piles vanish, and rheumatism in all its forms is literally swept out of the system. This is **not magic**, *although the relief does seem magical*; it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation brought about by *Elasto, the Wonderful New Biomedical Remedy.*

Not A Drug But A Vital Cell-Food!

VIGOROUSLY circulating, healthy blood, rich in vital properties, is the physical basis of life and health. The importance of the circulatory system may be judged from the fact that if the veins, arteries and capillaries, the blood channels, were to be set end to end, they would extend to the incredible distance of twelve thousand miles! *Sufficient to stretch half-way round the world.* Bearing this startling fact in mind it becomes obvious that a stagnating blood stream is a very serious thing. It is, in fact, associated with many obstinate and troublesome ailments—varicose veins, bad leg, rheumatism, piles, hardened arteries, heart weakness, to name but a few of the numerous "symptoms" of bad circulation. Now in order to deal successfully with "symptoms" it is essential to first remove the *cause* of them. Elasto does this in a thorough and logical manner by restoring muscular tone to the heart and elasticity to the veins and arteries, thereby re-establishing normal, healthy circulation; *the real basis of all healing.*

Elasto is not a drug, but a vital cell-food. Prepared in small, delicate tablets, by a special process, it dissolves instantly on the tongue, and is absorbed directly into the blood. Every sufferer should test this wonderful new Biomedical remedy which quickly brings ease and comfort and creates within the system a new health force; stimulating the growth of new, healthy tissue-cells, to replace worn-out and disease-damaged tissues, increasing vitality and arousing to full activity the inherent healing forces of the body. Nothing even remotely resembling Elasto has ever been offered to the general public before; it makes you look and feel years younger, and it is the pleasantest, the cheapest and the most effective remedy ever devised.

Read What Users Of Elasto Say:

"*No signs of varicose veins now.*"
"*Now walk long distances with ease.*"
"*I have suffered years of agony with varicose veins and phlebitis, but, thanks to Elasto my leg is now completely cured.*"
"*Cured my rheumatism and neuritis.*"
"*All signs of phlebitis gone.*"
"*Completely cured my varicose ulcers.*"
"*After being indoors for 18 months I can now walk quite well. My heart is stronger and all the pain has left my legs.*"
"*Rheumatoid arthritis gone: I have never felt better.*"
"*Lumbago cured after 7 years of suffering, age 66.*"
"*My piles are gone, my legs are better and I feel fitter in my general health.*"
"*Elasto has quite cured my eczema.*"
"*I had suffered for years from a weak heart, but Elasto cured me.*"
"*As soon as I started taking Elasto I could go about my work in comfort, no pain whatever.*"
"*The stinging sensations I used to get in my left arm and leg (Arterio-Sclerosis) are quite gone, and my general health is much improved.*"
"*Varicose veins quickly cured after 12 years of useless bandaging.*"
"*Had rheumatism so badly I could hardly walk, but Elasto cured me.*"
"*The swelling from ankles to thighs has entirely gone, and I can do a full day's work keeping on my legs all day.*" Etc.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Oh, Well, If Mutt and Jeff Were Girls They'd Be Used to Walking Back By BUD FISHER

AND THE MOTOR IS CUSHION MOUNTED, WITH FREE WHEELING KNEE ACTION, ETC.—
HOW IS SHE FOR SPEED AND ON THE HILLS?
NOW THIS IS THE TOUGHEST HILL IN THIS SECTION AND YOU SEE HOW EASY SHE TAKES IT!
LET'S SEE A REALLY SEVERE TEST!
OH, WE DON'T WANNA BUY ONE! --THE LION TAMERS' CLUB IS RAFFLING OFF A CAR JUST LIKE THIS ONE--
—AND WE'RE THINKING ABOUT BUYIN' A FIFTY-CENT CHANCE!
THE NERVE OF THAT GUY, TAKIN' US AWAY OUT HERE AN' LEAVIN' US WALK BACK!

Ranji Trophy Semi-Final

Maharashtra Establish 1st Innings Lead

Hazare Again To The Fore: Southern Punjab Rush Things In Second Venture

SOUTHERN PUNJAB (1st Innings) - - - -	429
MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings) - - - -	482
SOUTHERN PUNJAB (2nd Innings) (for 3 wickets) -	135

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Feb. 19.

The position at the close of play on the third day of the Semi-Final match between Maharashtra and Southern Punjab was in favour of the Western India side who had established a first innings lead of 53. With only a day's play to go a victory on their initial innings' advantage can safely be anticipated.

Hazare's name is becoming a top-liner in cricket news. He certainly earned such sporting honours on Monday. He scored 155 for his side, a big thing, accomplished with a glorious effort.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Hazare and Ranganekar, Sunday's not-outs, resumed Maharashtra's innings confidently this morning and reached 360, when the innings had lasted seventeen minutes over four hours. Eight runs later Ranganekar fell a victim to Nazir Ali and was given out l.b.w. A valuable 87 came off Ranganekar's bat. He hit 12 boundaries and in partnership with Hazare put on 167 runs for the fifth wicket, (308-5-87).

Nagarwalla joined Hazare and the pair travelled to 350. At 358 the newcomer was stumped smartly by Abdul Rahman, (358-6-22). At the fall of this wicket Hazare wanted two runs for his century.

The latter got as his partner Harris. Hazare reached his 100 after 227 minutes at the wicket. It was a steady century including 6 fours. When the lunch interval arrived Hazare stood with 110 and Harris with 15.

The Hazare—Harris partnership crept past Southern Punjab's total after lunch, but the effort was stopped at 416, when Harris was declared l.b.w. to a ball from Nazir Ali. (416-7-27).

Doctor filled the breach, but he did not stay long. After he had collected 8 runs he was clean bowled by Nazir Ali. He, however, had the honour to be with Hazare when Maharashtra bettered Southern Punjab's total (432-8-8).

Another dismissal should have followed had not Raja Ballinder Singh dropped Hazare at 137. The bowler to suffer was Nazir Ali. Hazare added 18 more to his individual total, when a low catch in the gully was accepted by Amir Elahi. Raja Ballinder Singh was now bowling. Hazare's 155 was a great achievement and pulled the game in favour of Western India and Maharashtra can well be proud of him. This is the second time in the Ranji Trophy tournament that he has risen to big heights and established his claim to be among the best bats in India (455-9-155).

Patwardhan and Jodhav, Maharashtra's last pair did their little bit and kept things young till 482, when the formers' wicket was broken by Raja Ballinder Singh. The dismissed batsman had collected 13, Jadhav being not out with 15.

Punjab Bat Again

Southern Punjab evidently were out to play fast cricket as Mohmed Saeed and Amir Elahi were sent out. This first pair went for the bowling immediately and the first quarter of an hour saw thirty go up. These fast tactics did not pay, as Hazare clean bowled Mohmd. Saeed one run later (31-1-17). K. A. Saeed was another cheap dismissal this batsman failing to crack his duck. He proved Hazare's second victim (38-2-0).

Wazir Ali now joined Amir Elahi and things went briskly forward again 50 was signalled when the innings had lasted 35 minutes. When Amir Elahi was 23 he had a life, Bhandarkar dropping him. Amir Ali eventually fell a victim to Hazare. At this stage Southern Punjab showed 80 on the score board. Amir Elahi's 32 were merry going. Nazir Ali, joined his brother. The rate of the cricket continued to be fast and this pair had the first century telegraphed, when the play had been in progress for 66 minutes. Fire works came from the Ali brothers and when stumps were drawn Punjab skipper had got to 60 and Nazir Ali was unbeaten with 21.

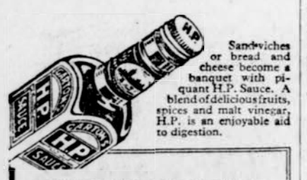
Scores:—

SOUTHERN PUNJAB (1ST INNINGS)				429
MAHARASHTRA (1ST INNINGS):				
Bhandarkar c Abdul Rehman b Amir Elahi				35
Sohoni run out				60
S. Nazir Ali c Balinder Singh b Shahabuddin				21
Deodhar c Abdul Rehman b Shahabuddin				25
Hazare c Amir Elahi b Raja Ballinder Singh				155
Ranganekar l.b.w. b Nazir Ali				87
Nagarwalla st. Abdul Rehman				22
Harris l.b.w. b Nazir Ali				27
Doctor b Nazir Ali				8
Patwardhan b Raja Ballinder Singh				13
Jadhav (not out)				15
Extras				14
Total				482

Bowling:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shahabuddin	27	2	113	2
Nazir Ali	22	2	171	3
Murrawat	23	4	78	0
Amir Elahi	35	4	121	2
Mohmd. Saeed	1	0	7	0
Raja Ballinder Singh	26.4	4	63	2
Wazir Ali	1	0	5	6

SOUTHERN PUNJAB (2ND INNINGS.)			
Mohmed Saeed b Hazare			17
Amir Elahi b Hazare			32
K. A. Saeed b Hazare			0
Wazir Ali (not out)			60
Nazri Ali (not out)			21
Extras			5
Total (for 3 wickets)			135



Sandwiches or bread and cheese become a banquet with piquant H.P. Sauce. A blend of delicious fruits, spices and malt vinegar, H.P. is an enjoyable aid to digestion.

SNACKS BECOME TASTY MEALS WITH H·P SAUCE

(Untouched by hand)

BITES·STINGS AND PRICKLY HEAT

The HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

BITE STINGS Just dab undiluted Scrubb's on the affected part—irritation stops—the poison is neutralized—the pain is banished, and most important of all, Scrubb's stops infection.

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IT WILL BE A GENUINE SERVICE TO YOUR FAMILY TO—

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SPORTS PARAS—FROM ALL QUARTERS

Communalism In Cricket: Australian Cricket Averages: Hockey History In Short

By Observer

HISTORY OF HOCKEY

Hockey has a history of many thousands of years.

A crude form of a stick game was played by the Ancient Persians, who passed it on to the equally Ancient Greeks.

The finding in 1922 of a bas relief on a wall erected by Themistocles (514—449 B C.) creates reason for the opinion that the game originated in the East. In America hockey of some form was indulged in. The Aztec Indians favoured a contest with a ball and sticks, and there are grounds for believing that Indians have played hockey for thousands of years.

First mention of the game in later years is made by Fitzstephen, who talks of Balle Playe in 1175. The modern game was organised in 1875 and became popularised with the progress of years.

Communal Cricket

Mushtaq Ali is the latest Indian cricketer to speak on communalism in cricket. Mushtaq speaking to a Press representative at Ahmedabad said that as far as the players themselves were concerned there was not a jot of communalism in them; they played in a spirit of comradeship. He admitted that a section of the uneducated public did get communally minded, and this spirit would remain so as long as other spheres outside sport thought in terms of communities. He felt that communalism had not only no place in the game of cricket but that cricket could be one of the means of erradicating communalism.

Speaking on the standard of cricket, Mushtaq Ali gave as his opinion that India had players who could stand with the best in the world, but the Crisket team spirit was wanting in this country.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

With the close of the Sheffield Shield in Australia, cricketers are interested how their favourite stars fared with bat or ball. I give below statistics dear to cricket fans. Don Bradman is once again batsman No. 1. W. J. O'Reilly is the best bowler down under.

The leading players are:—

BATTING.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Times. score not out		Aver.
D. G. Bradman	10	1,062	267	2	132.75
A. L. Hasset	10	686	122	0	68.60
C. L. Radcock	6	387	236	0	64.50
M. G. Waite	10	487	137	2	60.88
W. A. Brown	12	725	156	0	60.42
H. Madge	5	293	82	0	58.60
M. Cohen	4	230	74	0	57.50
C. Solomon	7	382	131	0	54.56
S. J. McCabe	11	531	114	0	48.27
S. G. Barnes	11	482	135*	1	48.20
G. Tamblyn	7	314	107	0	44.86
B. A. Barnett	11	443	104*	1	44.30
R. E. Rogers	12	499	74	0	41.58
M. Sievers	10	364	56	1	40.44

*Not out.

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av.
W. J. O'Reilly	220.4	47	705	52	13.55
T. Klose	102.7	25	254	15	16.93
J. Stackpoole	57	2	268	12	22.33
J. Ellis	68.5	2	283	12	23.58
C. V. Grimmett	308.5	33	1,215	49	24.80
D. Ring	191.5	11	864	33	26.18
G. Lush	43	3	169	6	28.15
P. Dixon	136	18	521	17	30.64
C. Pepper	208.4	17	849	27	31.44
G. Burton	77.2	3	301	9	33.44

VARIED FARE.

I see C. G. Macartney, the famous Australian Test player, is still full of runs. He was top scorer with 81 for the Original Australian Imperial Forces which beat the Second Australian Imperial Forces team in a one day match at Sydney. J. M. Taylor another well-known ex-Test player, scored 47. The "Originals" won this match.

There is some talk in English football circles of the League returning to something like its pre-war strength next season, with championships, promotion and religation adding the spice that has been lacking in the campaign of a Regional League.

Henry Armstrong is the thirteenth coloured boxer to win a world's title. He beat all his dusky fellow champions by winning three titles at different weights and holding them all at the same time.

He only possesses one world title now —the welter-weight.

Overheard at the B.P.H.A. ground on Monday:—

"It is estimated a widow's degree of seduction is 35 spinster power.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

Following is the draw of the first sporting twelve months for the Matunga Athletic Club.

During the year the Government of Bombay recognised the club as a Special Institution, which meant an official grant.

The Improvement Committee of the Bombay Corporation have been approached for the housing of another suitable plot of ground for the Club House and out-door games.

All sections of out-door games were indulged in by members and the standard of most games have shown an improved standard. The number of members on December 31, 1939 were 154.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS

CHIDAMBARAM, (By Mail.)

The annual inter-mural athletic sports of the Annamalai University were witnessed by a large gathering.

The programme had 27 events four of which were for women students.

Shaikh Sahib Maricair won the individual championship.

SCOTTISH WAR EMERGENCY CUP

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Folowing is the draw of the first round of the Scottish War Emergency Cup to be played on February 24 and March 2:

Kilmarnock v. Ayr; Dundee v. Third Lanark; St. Johnstone v. Hearts; Celtic v. Raith; St. Bernards v. Norton; Alloa v. Rangers; Dumbarton v. Arbroath; Dundee United v. Partick; Stenhousemuir v. Hamilton; Clyde v. East Fife; Queens Park v. Airdrieonians; Aberdeen v. Albion; Falkirk v. Hibernian; Kings Park v. Motherwell; St. Mirren v. Queen of South; Dumfermline Bye.

Students' Reception To Saigal

Mr. Abdul Sattar Parekh, Secretary, Bombay Students' Union, writes:

A meeting of students and the public was convened by the Bombay Students' Union on 15th inst. at Sir C. J. Hall under the presidentship of Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mayor of Bombay to accord reception to Mr. Saigal, the New Theatres Star. Some students in the audience shouted requesting Mr. Saigal to sing. Unfortunately they over did a little. But could it be called rowdyism as published in some newspapers? Although nobody gave anyone to understand that Mr. Saigal was to sing in that meeting, it was quite natural that the audience expected him to sing, which he would have done as he said, if his throat had not bad.

Another misunderstanding is created in the minds of the public that the meeting came to an abrupt end. In fact, the formal function of presenting an address, a reply from the guest and the president's speech being over there was nothing else to be done in that meeting hence the president dissolved the meeting.

Apart from a little more shouting by some zealous students in the hope of getting a song from Mr. Saigal, I fail to see anything which might be called unusual, discortcous or rowdyism. I hope this would clear the misunderstanding, if any.

INTER-COLLEGIATE FINAL

The final of the Inter-Collegiate Hockey Tournament (1939-1940) will be held on the ground of the Elphinstone College (Oval) to-day at 5 p.m.

Principal G. R. Paranjpe has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Paranjpe will give away the trophies.

KARACHI HOCKEY

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The Karachi Port Trust (Sind League Champions) were fortunate to beat the Karachi Parsi Institute in the All-India Cabral Hockey Challenge Shield.

What was expected to be a one-sided match proved to be a needle-affair and the Parsis went down by a solitary goal which was considered lucky.

The losers were without Dadachanji, their pivot and S. K. Irani the centre-forward.

(Continued from col. 6)

the prowess of the "Times of India."

All their three points came from Correa one in the first half and rest of the score in the last thirty minutes.

Teams:—

"Times of India": Brown, Thomas and Easdon; Fernandes, Lynn and Grostate; Mendes, O Thomas, F. E de Souza, Correa and Petty.

Lusitanian's "A": Rocha; Fereira and Dias, Gama, P. de Souza and Pinto, Rodriques, de Sa, L. Gama, Almeida and Farchoudo.

CUSTOM'S PLAY HOCKEY.

The Customs fielded two substitutes in their encounter against the G. I. P. Railway. They took the field under protest following a squabble that might have been averted.

From the bully off the Customs rebelled against the G. I. P. who had been dubbed by their superiors. And undoubtedly there was nothing like a better side throughout the game. The Customs had hard luck when Hakim was allowed to put the Railway ahead from an off-side position.

There was some good scurrying by both raiding groups, and the defence at both ends were tormented almost into a flurry. But, just as indubitably. Grostrate and Mills could check raids; Aslam and S. M. Khan made the breaking up of good movements a natural business.

There was no signs of surrender and eventually one frantic raid ended in Milne making the score one all. At this side changed over.

Things went splendidly in the second half, but the Railway's winning hockey put them into the lead through M. Bocarro and Latiff a little later made it three for the Railway. The Customs, who were being well served by Brewin, had their team going great guns, and a magnificent goal by Afzal reduced the lead—3-2. Another apparently off-side goal put the Railway safe and the game closed with a badly treated but gallant side going out of the Championship.

Teams:—

G. I. P. Railway:—Duncan; Mills and Grostrate; De Burgh, Marsh and E. Bocarro; Ismail, Hakim, Latif, M. Bacarro and Tellis.

Customs A. C.:—Sharpe; S. M. Khan and Aslam; Deek, Brewin and Salim; Afzal, Milne, Feroze Khan, J. Pinto and Correa.

To-day's Game

B.P.H.A. ground—5-15 p.m. Semi-Final—Kirkee United vs. The "Times of India."

PROVINCIAL HOCKEY

All Not Quiet On B. P. H. A. Front

Customs Protest In Vain

"Times Of India"	3
G. I. P. Railway	4
Lusitanians "A"	0
Customs A. C.	2

Turmoil was the order of the day on the B. P. H. A. ground on Monday. We had further proof of the fact that the Government of Hockey in Bombay was topsy turvy, and the house required to be set in order.

Two matches were down for decision and the second was started almost half-an-hour late, thanks to bungling.

Last Saturday the Customs raised two objections to play on Monday, the first was over time and the next, the most important, having religious grounds behind it The Customs have a number of Muslims in their team, and these men expressed a wish not to play on Monday it being Moharam. Despite the religious objections being put forward, the Customs were booked to play their semi-final tie on a day, that is one of deep mourning to Muslims, like the Good Friday of the Christians. Pressure and inducements brought to the field some of the Custom's team, though, not all. Eventually, they got together a side without two of their regular players, and they agreed to play under protest, as the B.P.H.A. were in queer straits. The public, who had been charged double due to the semi-final being billed, would have had to go away without seeing the main game of the afternoon and would naturally have demanded their entrance fee back.

However, the Customs were appealed to not to disappoint the public and they fielded not a regular side, entering on their game under protest and lost.

To the surprise of all, the protest of the Customs was turned down, though they had sportingly taken the B.P.H.A. out of a tight corner. The meeting that came to this decision was held in camera, though, it was learnt, there was a tense atmosphere surrounding the proceedings.

When our correspondent drew the attention of a Committee Member to the religious aspect of the whole issue he was told the G. I. P. had played two Muslims without objection.

A little forethought on Saturday could have saved considerable unpleasantness.

BUSINESS OF DAY.

The two games of Monday went to the "Times of India," who enter the semi-final round and the G. I. P. Railway, who qualify to meet the winners of the Kirkee United and Times of India match, in the final. The closing tallies were 3—0 and 4—2, respectively.

LUSI'S GO OUT.

The "Times of India" generated sufficient energy to shrivel up whatever hopes the Lusitanians may have had of securing Championship honours. In a stream of poor umpiring the current ran in favour of the Pressmen. The whole game was mangled frightfully, causing rebellious shouts from the packed stands throughout. Some day if things continue, as they do sometimes the crumpled remains of a referee will be borne from the field.

It will be sufficient to say that three love grossly exaggerates

(Continued in column 4)

PAIN AFTER EATING PERMANENTLY CURED

Pain in the stomach, or a tight, heavy feeling after food, are warning signals. They tell you that self-poisoning has begun.

Acid poisons have accumulated in the system due to incomplete elimination of waste food products. Purgatives can roughly force out this waste matter, but they can do nothing to check acidity.

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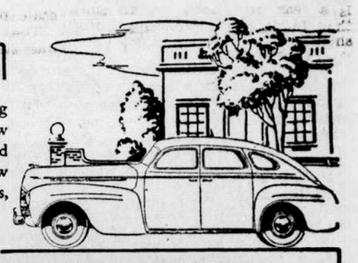

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1940

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PLACE OF VILLAGE SHROFFS

In India's Credit Structure

PLEA FOR MEASURES TO MAKE THEM USEFUL ELEMENTS AND ASSETS OF RURAL ECONOMY

In the course of his speech at the 29th Annual Meeting of the Shroff Association, held on Sunday Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President, Bombay Shroffs' (Indigenous Bankers' Association) said:—

The Reserve Bank has recently submitted to the Government of India certain proposals for initiating banking legislation in the form of a separate Bank Bill for regulation of banking in India.

"In the explanatory memorandum attached to the proposed legislation, the Reserve Bank points out that on a review of the position of banking in the country, it has been found that most of the non-scheduled banks have a meagre capital structure which makes them vulnerable on occasions of adverse conditions and endangers the safety of depositors. The Primary objective of the proposed legislation is thus to secure the safety of depositors of the non-scheduled joint stock banks.

The proposals suggested by the Reserve Bank are wholesome and salutary, though in some respects drastic.

"While fully appreciating the solicitude of the Reserve Bank for the interests and safety of the depositors by the elimination of non-banking business, we would impress on them the necessity of tackling this question with understanding and confidence.

SILVER POLICY

"I shall now say a few words anent the silver policy of the Government of India. You all know that the situation consequent upon the outbreak of war has brought in certain new features in the working of the silver market such as the sales of silver by the Reserve Bank of India directly in India, the introduction of 916 fineness silver for tender in delivery at the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd., and the restrictions and the stipulations in regard to the imports of silver. But what I appreciate most is that the Government of India and the Reserve Bank authorities came forward to buy silver, when the market began to sag in Bombay. This was indeed a right step and a good step too.

Vice-President's Speech

Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh, Vice-President of the Association, said:—

"The welfare of indigenous bankers is closely interlinked with that of the agriculturists.

"It is the village shroff who provides a major portion of credit facilities needed by the agriculturists. It is therefore essential to devise such measures as would make these village shroffs more useful elements and assets of rural economy. For this purpose, the essential need as pointed out by our president, is the linking of the indigenous bankers with the Reserve Bank.

"The linking of the indigenous bankers with the Reserve Bank would help to bring cheaper and ampler credit facilities to the agriculturists and, therefore, it is essential that such linking should be carried out by the Reserve Bank without undue procrastination.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL

"India being happily situated far from the actual theatre of war, is in a position to better her economic and industrial conditions, which the [illegible] circumstance of an external war has made possible. The commercial community has expressed its vehement opposition to the Excess Profits Tax Bill in unmistakable terms. It is necessary that Government of India should set with foresight and statesmanship and modify the Bill in consonance with the views of the commercial community.

BENGAL'S EXAMPLE

"On this occasion, I shall refer to the measures adopted by the Government of Bengal for the regulation of jute crops this year as also last year for maintaining prices. This measure has been highly beneficial for the growers of jute in Bengal. The regulation of crops by Bengal Government is new policy in the economic planning of this country and deserves to be copied by other Governments in other provinces.

"It is a pleasure to note that several of our brother shroffs have conceded a reasonable rise in the salaries of their staff. I commend to the attention of our brother members for being copied.

BIHAR'S WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

PATNA, February 17.

An Employment Bureau has been started by the Bihar Government and it has secured appointments and apprenticeships for 651 young men. It advises young men and their guardians as to the course of studies they should undertake and also the prospects in different industries. It gives wide publicity to vacancies occurring in various railways running through the province and also the vacancies advertised by the Federal and Joint Public Service Commissions and by various departments of Government.

Provision has been made in the budget for scholarships for technical and industrial training to youngmen, so that they may be absorbed in the existing industries or the new industries which are springing up.

Increased facilities have been provided for vocational and industrial education.

Loans are being advanced to deserving candidates, for industrial enterprises.—United Press.

KISANS MARCH TO KACHERRY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Feb. 16.

February 15 will remain as a red-letter day in the annals of Kisan Movement in Gujarat. More than 15,000 Kisans including those of Umeta State marched many a mile from their distant villages to the Mamalatdar's "Kacherry" at Borsad in Kaira District.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, President Gujrat Kisan Sabha, who led the march addressed the mammoth gathering of the Kisans on the various demands to be presented to the Revenue Officer and stressed the important aspects of the Debt Relief Act that had just been sanctioned by the Viceroy.

The gathering was addressed by Prof. Chandulal Bhatt, Pitambar Gore, Fulabhai Padhiar and the Kisan Workers.

Mr. Yagnik then led a deputation of the Kisans to present their immediate demand to the Mamlatdar who gave them a very sympathetic hearing and promised to forward all points to higher authorities. After Mr. Yagnik explained the broad outcome of the discussion with the Mamlatdar, the vast gathering dispersed, shouting "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Kisan Sabha Ki Jay."

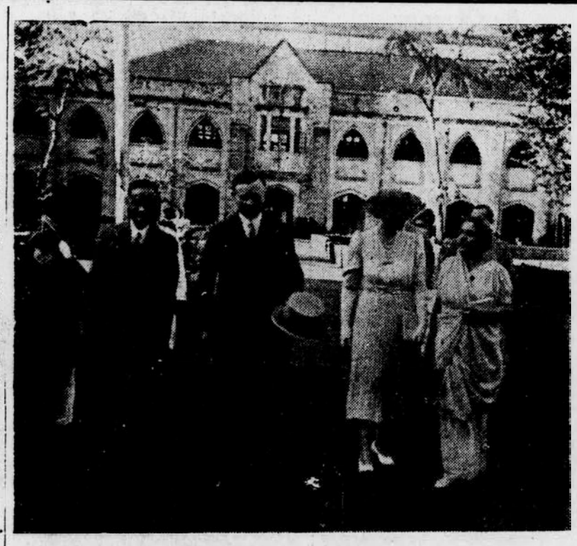
Rajkot Merchants Disown Kathiawar Chamber Of Commerce

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, February 15.

A memorandum, signed by leading merchants of Rajkot has been submitted, it is said, to refute the claim put forward by the President of the Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce, Rajkot, with Mr. Pearse, Officer-in-charge, Rajkot-Jasdan Railway Survey, to the effect that the said Chamber does not represent the views of the mercantile community and the said body is not a representative body, as such any representation made by the said body should not be recognised. On enquiry it is learnt that Rao Saheb C. M. Kothary, as President of the Chamber, had approached the surveyor of Rajkot-Jasdan Railway and submitted some views as representing views of the merchants of Kathiawar. The merchants of Rajkot, having nothing to do with such a body, took the opportunity of clearing the position.

A dacoity was committed on Thursday night by about 20 armed men at the house of Mr. Durga Sarkar of village Humergora, (Serajganj), when cash and jewellery worth Rs 10,000 were looted.



The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley were entertained to tea on Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the University. Photo shows the arrival of the guests.

RAILWAY BOARD'S ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

Railwaymen's Federation Summoned To Consider Question Of War Allowance

The flat refusal of the Railway Member Sir Clow to grant war allowance to Railwaymen has created stir among the Railwaymen.

A Special meeting of the Standing Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was called. The meeting was held on Feb. 18 under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. Mr. S. C. Joshi attended the meeting.

The meeting discussed the Railway budget and expressed great resentment at the way the demands of Railwaymen were treated.

The meeting decided that a concerted action on all India Basis should be taken in order that demand for war allowance be conceded.

Serious Hardships To The Railway Employees

Accordingly the Railwaymen's Federation has been approached with a request that an Urgent Meeting of the General Council of the Federation be called, for the consideration of War Allowance Question. The President of the Federation, Mr. Mehta has been requested to call a special meeting of the representatives of various Railway Unions in Bombay to consider the question. The Standing Committee has drawn out a plan of agitation.

The Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union is meeting on the 25th February to consider this question of War Allowance.

WORKERS AWAIT FOR MILLOWNERS' DECISION

Demand 25 Per Cent Dearness Allowance

Mr. D. J. Jagtap of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union writes:—

The formal enquiry held by the Board of Conciliation with regard to dearness allowance has been concluded and the report of the Board will be soon out. It is difficult to foresee what the recommendations of the Board will be. Although the attitude of the employees is far from truculent, they do not seem to be ready to meet our reasonable demands with a good grace. They are willing to concede a cash allowance of 7 1/2 per cent in addition to the advantage of the cheap grain shops which they assess at 5 per cent

The Government Labour Officer has suggested a rise of 18 per cent. considering the great rise in prices of foodstuffs. The Bombay Mill Workers' Union has given anxious thought to the question and has come to the conclusion that only an allowance of 25 per cent. would afford an adequate relief to the workers.

We have to await the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and the final attitude of the mill owners with regard to them. We need not take any precipitate action. The leaders of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union will put forward their best endeavours to reach an agreement with the owners. As a matter of principle, we are against resorting to strikes for getting small advantages but if in the end we are forced to take drastic action we will not lag behind.

Sind Cabinet Resignation

ACCEPTED FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES

Governor's Assurance To Opposition Leaders

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

Khan Bahadur Khurro, Leader of the Muslim League Party, and Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, Leader of the Hindu Independent Party, in the Sind Assembly, called at the Government House this noon in response to His Excellency the Governor's invitation to assist him in the formation of an alternative ministry, the Allahbux Ministry having resigned.

Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani was the first to see the Governor and half an hour later Khan Bahadur Khurro saw His Excellency.

The "United Press" learns that both the leaders asked the Governor to accept first the resignation of the Allahbux Cabinet which His Excellency declined to do on technical constitutional grounds. However, His Excellency assured the leaders that the moment they produced a working majority, he would accept the resignation of the Allahbux Cabinet.

His Excellency also made it clear to the leaders that from all practical purposes they could take as if the resignation of the Allahbux Cabinet had been accepted.

His Excellency gave them time till Wednesday morning to let him know if they could form an alternative ministry.

Earlier Khan Bahaddr Allahbux was closeted with His Excellency.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

It is understood that the Central Government has decided to constitute a Board of Industrial Development presumably to collaborate material for industrial development in the country during the war. It is believed Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar of Lahore would be its chairman.

No Elections, Please

Governor Wants To Avoid Dissolving Legislatures

KARACHI, Feb 19

Khan Bahadur Khuhro, Leader of the Muslim League group in the Assembly and Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, ex-Minister, and Leader of the Hindu Independent Party in the Assembly saw H. E. the Governor this morning by invitation.

After the interview Mr. Nichaldas issued the following statement to the "Associated Press":—

'My party decided this morning that I should request His Excellency to accept the sent ministers and thereafter give us two or three days for the formation of an alternate ministry. I conveyed this request to His Excellency who replied that he was ready and prepared to accept the resignation of the present ministry as soon as he was assured of an alternate ministry.—

The Governor feels that he cannot take the risk of finding himself without a ministry. The Governor believes that neither the voters at large nor the bulk of the members of the Assembly desire dissolution.

His Excellency further remarked that owing to the expense and labour which dissolution involves to Government and Government servants and also because of the risk of embitttring communal feelings at a time when we are all trying to soothen them, the Governor himself would not wish to be obliged to have general elections at present.

The Governor earnestly desires the parties to come together and to form a stable Government".

Mr. Nichaldas concluded:—I shall convey the Governor's message to my Party and await further developments".

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M. L. A., Acting General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress shortly proposes to tour the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Assam with a view to studying the condition of the working class in these Provinces.

He intends to explore the possibilities of starting trade union organisation in industries in which they do not exist and bringing about greater co-ordination between workers in different industries.

He will also discuss with the labour leaders in these provinces the desirability of taking immediate steps for securing adequate wage increase for workers to meet the higher cost of living due to war and to push up their standard of living.

He leaves Bombay on the 20th for Calcutta via Nagpur and will proceed to Assam after a week's stay in Calcutta.

HOW TO GO ABOUT "DOMINION STATUS"

Graham Pole On Procedure For Change In Statutory Goal Of India

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

In the course of a lengthy article in the "Socialist Vanguard" under the caption "India and Dominion Status" Major D. Graham Pole, Secretary of the British Committee on Indian and Burman affairs, observes:—

"Nowhere in the present Government of India Act (1935) is there any mention of Dominion Status. There is no Preamble to the Act. It has been made abundantly clear to Indians that no statement of any Viceroy, Prime Minister or even the King-Emperor himself can over-rule the words of an Act of Parliament. Even a debate in Parliament does not carry the matter further.

"The only thing to do, therefore, if the British Government really mean what they say about Dominion Status for India, is to pass an amending Act—which can be done quickly as war legislation—removing 'the present grave misgivings and to avoid future misunderstandings", as the British Indian delegates asked, deleting the words in the Preamble of the 1919 Act, which Indians have always rightly regarded as an insult to them, and stating specifically that Dominion Status is the aim which it is intended to reach as quickly as possible with the assistance and goodwill of Indians of all races, creeds and classes".—United Press.

At its last meeting the Dacca Municipality decided to name the new Municipal Park after late Sirajuddolla, the last independent ruler of Bengal

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE FEATHERED SERPENT CASE

DON'T REMEMBER MY NAME... GOTTA FIND OUT WHO I AM.... GOTTA FIND OUT!
HEAD FEELS FUNNY... CAN'T STAY HERE.. SO BLURRED... FIND OUT WHO I AM...
BLIMEY, I 'OPE H'INSPECTOR WADE'S REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS, 'STEAD O'.... INSPECTOR WADE!
HE AIN'T IN 'IS ROOM/ INSPECTOR WADE/ INSPECTOR WADE/ WOT'S 'APPENED TO 'IM? HE'S DISAPPEARED!
7-4
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